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THE MILLS DEFALCATION.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS—THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS NEVER EXAMINED—STATEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

But little information could be obtained yesterday regarding the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company, nearly all the members of the investigating committee being away from the city. It was, however, rumored that the directors became aware of the defalcations of the late President some days previous to his death, and that Mr. Mills, in consequence of the discovery of his breach of trust, was induced to commit suicide rather than face the disgrace attaching to his acts. It is also said that suspicions of the misdirection of the affairs of the company have been entertained by several of the directors for the past six or eight months. Among those who are said to have entertained this opinion were Messrs. Chauncey, Halsey, Rolfe, and Rockwell, and it is stated on good authority that these gentlemen repeatedly protested at the meetings of the board against the reckless business that was being carried on under the direction of Mr. Mills. They were, however, always outvoted, and affairs allowed to go on as before, resulting in the present crash.

The stockholders generally are of opinion that they will lose every cent of their money already paid in, and will consider themselves fortunate if they are not called upon for more. The idea seems to be prevalent that the frauds perpetrated by the President have been going on for at least six months past, and that had the Finance Committee properly performed their duty, by periodically examining the assets, they must have inevitably discovered the true condition of affairs. Rumors, too, are being widely circulated to the effect that there are several other parties connected with the institution whose transactions, when discovered, will tend to implicate them in the embezzlements. In fact, it is believed that a thoroughly organized conspiracy has been at work for some time to defraud the company. How far this is true will in all probability be ascertained to-day.

A meeting of depositors is now being talked of in order that the situation may be discussed and steps taken for the protection of their interests. At present no list of either depositors or stockholders can be obtained, but it is now asserted that in addition to the number of the former mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, the Government of the United States had on deposit $200,000; Mr. N. H. Clement, $12,000; Dr. Bryant, $2,300, and E. Baker, $1,300.

RODMAN'S DEFENSE.

The directors and others who are supposed to be well informed as to the condition of affairs, could not be readily found yesterday, many being out of town, and others unwilling to be seen by the Press representatives. After a diligent search a TIMES reporter found Mr. Rodman, the Secretary of the institution, and from him obtained the following statement: The loan on Georgia bonds was only $100,000, and the security bonds to the amount of $133,000. This loan was not made by Mr. Mills alone, but was consummated by the Executive Committee. The loans to the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad Company were also made by the directors, and not by Mr. Mills on his own responsibility. The accounts of the company have never been examined, the President's honesty never being suspected. The company had a monthly surplus of $150,000, and could have continued payment but for the action of the Nassau Bank in refusing to clear for them. The trust company had a balance of $300,000 in the bank, and their clearances amounted to only $94,000, leaving an ample margin.

On the Saturday before his death Mr. Mills signed a contract by which he was to be relieved of the stock and second mortgage bonds of the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad at fifty per cent, and the first mortgage bonds at par. The road cost $10,000,000, and the bonds and stock represent $8,000,000.

The Secretary, Mr. M. T. Rodman borrowed $34,000 on a security of Connecticut Town bonds of the railroad, amounting to $40,000, the present market price of the bonds being ninety-five. No loss, therefore, is likely to result from this loan.

The trust company was generally regarded with favor, and contained a large number of deposits of less than $500, being the savings of the working class, among whom, very naturally, the feeling against the management is very bitter.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. D. FISH.

Mr. James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank of New-York, and a member of the Executive Committee of the trust company, was found by a TIMES reporter last evening, at his residence, No. 90 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. He said that his only desire in relation to the company was to see justice done, not only to the depositors, whose money he regards as safe, but to the officers of the institution. In reply to the questions of the writer Mr. Fish readily furnished the following information: During the Summer of 1871 the trust company loaned $100,000 on $133,000 of Georgia State bonds to H. I. Kimball & Co., State agent of Georgia. The bonds had been recommended as good security, but the loan was not known to all the members of the Executive Committee at the time of its negotiation, and was subsequently sanctioned, not brought about, by the latter. It is expected that at the next meeting of the Georgia Legislature some action will be taken looking to the redemption of the bonds, in which event the company will sustain no loss. The bonds are known as the Bullock Gold Bonds. The loan on the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad bonds amounts to $200,000, of which $150,000 is a direct loan to the company on first mortgage bonds to the amount of $300,000. The other $50,000 loaned on the railroad bonds is indirect and to other parties. These bonds were first placed on the market by Messrs. Hatch & Foote, the railroad company desiring either to sell them or to give them as security for loans. Mr. Mills, acting for the trust company, advanced $50,000, but the bonds did not find a ready market, and he became interested in the scheme and made heavier loans, taking more stock as security. Finally he undertook the negotiation, and borrowed money for the railroad company from other moneyed institutions, and loaned $200,000 of the trust company's funds, evidently regarding it at the time as a profitable investment. The line was finished June 1, and has not yet been fairly tried. On the Saturday before his death, Mr. Mills is said to have signed an agreement, to which he was one of the principal parties, and by which he expected to have the bonds in the company's vaults transferred at prices which would amply reimburse the company and clear for the latter a high rate of interest on the investment. The Eastern Railroad Company, which runs from Boston to Portland, by this agreement was to make connection with the New-Haven and Willimantic Company, and by that means make a direct route to New-York and thence to the British provinces. This agreement will probably yet be consummated, in which case the trust company will save nearly one-half their capital.

RODMAN'S LOANS.

The securities for the amount, over $34,000, borrowed by M. T. Rodman, the Secretary, are not Connecticut town bonds, issued for the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad, but merely orders for the same. When the road was being constructed the Connecticut towns, through which the line passed, voted through their Selectmen to aid in building it, and issued orders and certificates for bonds, and Mr. Rodman's securities consist of orders for $40,000 of these town bonds, which, on Saturday, he transferred to the trust company.

Three months since Mr. Low resigned the Vice Presidency, on the score of ill-health. A few weeks since it was suggested by Messrs. Chauncey, Rockwell, and others, that it would be well to investigate the affairs of the company, or to express it more simply, to take an inventory of the assets, in order that some decision might be made as to the Georgia and railroad bonds, and their true value ascertained. Mr. Mills objected and tried to postpone the investigation, although at this time no defalcation on his part was suspected. In this objection he was supported by Rodman, the Secretary. There appear to have been occasional dissensions among the directors, and the minority were called by Messrs. Mills and Rodman the "Mechanics' Bank gang." On Monday last, the day before his death, the former requested that the investigation should be postponed. Mr. Rodman says that he (the President) expected to receive $34,000 on the following day, and the directors are of opinion that on Monday he found that he would be disappointed. When it was discovered that irregularities existed, the Secretary admitted that Mr. Mills' account was overdrawn but said that $25,000 would cover the amount of the defalcation. He said that when the irregularities commenced, he remonstrated with Mr. Mills, who replied invariably that he did not want to hear anything about it as it would be all right before long.

The company, it is found, has also loaned further sums of money on doubtful securities, but the amount is by no means so large as either the Georgia bonds or the Connecticut railroad loans.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of the Brooklyn Trust Company is another startling example of the insecurity of banks, savings banks, and trust companies. One day we hear of a cashier using the greater part of the company's securities for his own speculations, and then we have a President overdrawing his account to the extent of $150,000, both unknown to the directors of their respective companies. Seeing such things are possible, and in fact, are frequently taking place, surely something ought to be done for the security of depositors and stockholders, and what may, at the same time, do something to bolster up the commercial morality of New-York in the eyes of the world. Directors of companies have a fair remuneration for what duties are required of them, and ought, therefore, to incur a proportionate liability I would suggest that the Legislature make them liable for every cent lost through neglect of duty, such as allowing any of the officers to use the securities of the company or overdrawing their accounts for speculative purposes. Where directors take worthless security they ought at least to be made liable collectively to the extent of twenty per cent. of the advance made, which would act as an incentive to all of them to examine the security taken, instead of leaving it to the President, who in not a few cases gets a large commission to take security that is of little value in comparison with the advance made on it.

In all companies there must be legitimate losses. In those cases stockholders would not insist on the liability of directors where it was evident they had used even ordinary precaution. If you can find space in your able journal for these few remarks you will confer a great favor on

Your obedient servant, E. A.

WALL-STREET, New-York.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat in the Gulf States and the North-west. It has risen over the Middle States and the lower lakes. It has also fallen at the Rocky Mountains and in the Pacific States. The temperature has fallen decidedly throughout the country east of the Mississippi River, except in New-England, where it has risen. South-westerly winds, with local storms, are reported from the immediate South Atlantic coast; westerly winds and partly cloudy weather from the Middle and Eastern States. North-west to north-east winds, with clear or partly clear weather, prevail over the lake region and North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

On Monday, for the Southern States, generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, where cloud and rain may continue. For the Middle and Eastern States, generally clear, dry weather, falling temperature, and light local winds from the south-west. For the Ohio Valley and upper lake region and the North-west, falling barometer, higher temperature, winds veering to the north-east and south-east, generally clear weather, and in the extreme North-west cloudy weather by Monday night.

THE WEATHER IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-Row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 66°; 9 A. M., 69°; 12 M., 75½°; 4 P. M., 83°; 6 P. M., 78°; 9 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 72½°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, July 20.—This morning a fire occurred in the slaughter-house of Jeremiah Pratt, at North Brighton, which was entirely destroyed. The loss is about $4,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NORWICH, Conn., July 20.—The mill, machinery, and stock of the Norwich Suspender Company were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The exact loss cannot be ascertained, but is about as follows: Mill, $12,000; stock, $15,000, and machinery, $30,000. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 20.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the boiler-room of Larivierre's planing-mill, in the rear of his carriage factory, on St. Antoine-street, and in less than five minutes the whole building was in flames, and the fire spread to the surrounding buildings. Two hours later the entire block bounded by St. Antoine, Bonaventure, Margaret, and Inspector streets was one mass of flame. At 7 o'clock the fire was under control, but even to-day it was burning brightly in the centre of the block. Altogether, about twenty buildings were destroyed. Eighteen families were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20.—Three deaths from cholera were reported this forenoon during the hours the Health Office remained open.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—A special dispatch from Mount Vernon states that there is little if any change in cholera reported, and six deaths occurred there and three near the suburbs. More than half the population have left the town, many hundreds of them coming to this city. Others are preparing to leave unless a favorable change occurs immediately. No pretense of business has been made there for several days, and the city has a deserted and gloomy appearance. Physicians have arrived from several of the surrounding towns, and are rendering all the assistance in their power. Among the deaths to-day were Dr. Matzedorff, a young German physician, who, since the appearance of the epidemic, has been most active in his efforts in behalf of the sick and dying. One man with his two daughters died, the last but one of a family of ten who died of the scourge. An appeal has been made to this city for physicians and nurses, those already there being worked down. Disinfecting is still progressing. During the last week six cholera deaths occurred in Evansville. Two new cases were reported to-day, but no deaths.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 20.—Three convicts have died from cholera in the Penitentiary since last report. The first death in the city from cholera occurred to-day.

THE CROPS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—The *Courier-Journal* will to-morrow morning publish full crop reports from Kentucky. In the eastern part of the State and in the Blue-grass region recent rains have greatly damaged oats, wheat and corn. Hemp in the Blue-grass region is very light.

The aggregate yield will not equal by two-thirds the crops of the preceding two years. Tobacco in eastern and central Kentucky is promising. Cereals in southern and western Kentucky have been somewhat damaged by rains, but promise an average crop. Tobacco in the southern and western counties promises fair crops.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—In printing cloths there is a little more doing. Sales of the week 67,000 pieces; fair standard 6¼c, early in the week, 6¼c.; best spot goods at the close, 6⅜c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

RACE WEEK.

ARRIVAL OF THE STABLES—A BAL MASQUE—RECENT VISITORS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, July 20, 1873.

Saratoga "pined in thought" all day yesterday, and was far from sitting "like patience on a monument." Niobe in tears was much nearer the mark. The ladies did no end of chatting, flirting, scandal-mongering, and talking on the piazzas, by way of killing the time between breakfast and dinner, and then between dinner and supper, and only seemed to be really themselves when the first note of the first waltz rang through the halls and corridors of their hotels. There was a good deal of keeping spirits up by pouring spirits down on the part of the gentlemen, and a considerable exchange of greenbacks at par took place over the one or two ten-pin alleys which the village still boasts. Every one went off to bed early and surly, although it was Saturday night, and the arrivals were again heavy. But these "razor-stropping" days are like swimming against the tide, and every one, by common accord, agrees that it is desirable to shorten them. Fortunately Saratoga "washes a good color," as the dry-goods salesmen say of the ladies' muslin dresses; and this morning we are all alive and hopping like grasshoppers—that is, as much so as etiquette will permit on Sunday—and many a fair young beauty is silently caroling

> "I love the merry, merry sunshine,"

instead of, as she is in duty bound to do, solemnly chanting one of Mozart's *credos* or the "Old Hundredth."

To-morrow we shall be on the "homestretch" of the race week, Thursday being the inauguration day, and "loves of bonnets and hats" are being produced after the conjuring fashion of Wiljalba Frickel from the nimble fingers of the local modistes—the stock in hand of the aristocracy having been sadly battered and stained by the heavy showers of the last three days. Betting on the Travers Stakes is already quite lively among the ladies. They are going heavily on old Col. McDaniel's stable, with Springbok as the hero of the fight. The ghost of Bon Gaultier whispers in my ear in sepulchral tones:

> "Come be the Homer of the battle,
> Which I go to wage to-day."

I shall be there, and I trust the ladies may win, because it will relieve their consciences of the sin of not paying. It is sad, but it is none the less true—the belle of the period reads Dr. Watt's old line in the nineteenth century fashion: "Your little hands were never made to pay each other's bets!" I had intended to have gone out to the race-course at 5 o'clock this morning, to see the horses gallop, notwithstanding the superior claims of a cool bed and a late Sunday breakfast, but the elements were against me. The exercising track is about six inches deep in mud, and the heroes of the turf were quietly boxed up in their stables. I shall make the effort the next favorable morning. We are to have a very lively appendix to the race meeting this season in the shape of a trotting match on all the off days—that is, every alternate day in the week—at Glen Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell has already issued his programme for the first week's trotting. In addition to the entrance money, he offers purses which amount, in the aggregate, to $1,750 for horses who have no record below different times. The track at Glen Mitchell is in splendid order, and the trotting will prove a very welcome diversion from the running racing; more especially as I hear that some first-rate horses have already been entered. The trotting will continue every off day through the entire racing season, which lasts for a month.

Lieut. Col. Ryder, of the Seventh Regiment, is down here, and Mr. Breslin, of the Grand Union Hotel, lost no time in button-holing him about an encampment of the Seventh at Saratoga for next Summer. The Saratogians are all vexed that they did not secure such a temptation for visitors this season. The Seventh were down here last year, and it is claimed that they drew at least $50,000 or $60,000 into the Saratogian exchequer. Mr. Breslin, Hon. James M. Marvin and others, have interested themselves thus early in the matter. Mr. Breslin has hospitably offered to place the resources of his enormous hotel at the service of the regiment, and Mr. Marvin has offered the use of a magnificent grove, adjoining the east side of the race track, at their disposal as a site for the encampment. The regiment would have a splendid parade and drill ground in the race-track enclosure. So enticing were the promises of these gentlemen, including balls, picnics, fishing excursions, and any amount of flirtation, as they did, that Col. Rider was fairly dazzled, and at once drove off with Mr. Marvin to prospect around. He expresses himself delighted with the suitability of the locality, and still more with the ultra-liberal inducements held out to him, and will certainly bear back to Col. Clark and his brother officers, a message to which they will find it very difficult to say no.

The masquerade ball at the Congress Hall, last night, was a still greater success than the previous one, as regards numbers, though it could not well surpass it in the richness and taste of the costumes. Mr. Hathorn's guests must have numbered nigh upon 1,000. The playing of the various rôles was vastly improved, too; many of the masquers having worn the same dress and enacted the same character a week ago, and being far better up in their parts. Among the more notable costumes which Mrs. Seaves provided (poor woman! she is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less" every day, in consequence of her superhuman exertions to fit out Saratogian loveliness,) I noticed:

Miss Gertrude Oakley, of New-York, as Tambourine.
Miss Beatrice Dickenson, of New-York, as a Caucasian.
Miss Nellie Judson as the Child of the Regiment.
Miss Annie Murphy, of Troy, as a French Marquise.
Miss S. E. Carpenter, of California, as Gouverneur.
Miss W. M. Carpenter as Night.
Miss Jennie Wood, of New-York, as a Magicienne.
Miss Katie Wood, of New-York, as a Postmistress.
Miss Clara Cole, of New-York, as Hamlet.
Mrs. Coles, of New-York, as the Goddess of Liberty.
Miss Abrams, of New-York, as Queen of Diamonds.
Miss Sarah Rochelean, of New-York, as a Jockey.
Miss Ida Pease as an Italian Peasant.
Miss Julia Burkholder, of New-York, as an Oriental Princess.
Miss Annie Burkholder, of New-York, as Mary, Queen of Scots.
Miss Lee, of Brooklyn, as a Grecian Lady.
Miss Addie Bryan, of Irvington, as a Scotch Lassie.
Miss Ada Brooks, of New-York, as a Polish Lady.
Miss Marie Louise Papineau, of Montreal, as an Eastern Princess.
Mrs. Berolzheimer, of New-York, as a German Peasant.
Miss Andrews, of New-York, as a Gypsy.
Miss Abbie Merrill as Poetry.
Miss Cora E. Lucas as Silver Mine.
Miss Louise Merrill, as Snow.
Miss V. M. Gibbs, as a Country Girl.
Miss Jennie Granger, as Queen Elizabeth.
Miss Ada Grey, as Highland Mary.
Miss Ida Hoyt, as an English Court Lady.
Miss Benton, of Toronto, as a Roman Lady.
Miss Cora Burney, of Albany, as a Roman Lady.
Mrs. Aiken, of Cleveland, as a Peasant.
Miss Hallock, of New-York, as a Turkish Lady.
Miss Gracie Van Olinda, of Brooklyn, as the Child of the Regiment.
Miss Ledyard, of Brooklyn, as a French Marquise.
Miss K. McDonough as a French Peasant.
Miss Sophia Madden, of Brooklyn, as a Greek Lady.
Mrs. John Van Deusen as a Roman Lady.
Miss Blakeley, of Batavia, as Ogarita.
Mrs. Heustis as Pocahontas.
Howard Andrews as a Scotchman.
Thaddeus T. Tefft, of New-York, as an Indian.
Frank Nichols, of New-York, as Humpty Dumpty.
L. Redfern, of Washington, as a Jockey.
Walter N. Eldridge as Pantaloon.
Mr. Madden, of New-York, as Jack Flower.
Mr. Welding, of Brooklyn, as a Spanish Cavalier.
Charles H. Tefft as Paddy Miles.
C. J. Wilson, of New-York, as a Pack of Cards.
G. B. Croff as a Duke.
Mr. Plank, of Hudson, as a Spanish Cavalier.
Charles G. Lewis, of Brooklyn, as a Mexican Ranger.
James H. Wescott as Charles II.
George C. Root as a Spanish Cavalier.
Harry Van Deusen as Earl of Rochester.
J. Woodhouse, of New-York, as Brother Jonathan.
Charlie Pease as George Washington.
Edward James, of New-York, as a Hunter.
Mr. Goodwin, of Boston, as an Exquisite.
Mr. Papineau, of Montreal, as a Duke.
Wm. Heustis as a Bandit.
Willie Aiken, of Cleveland, as a Turk.
Charlie Aiken, of Cleveland, as George IV.
M. R. White, of Brooklyn, as Louis XIV.
Aug. Shepherd as a Duke.
W. A. Hamilton as Earl of Leicester.
W. A. Crawford, of Brooklyn, as a Mexican Ranger.
A. Weinberger, of New-York, as a Cavalier.
James Andrews as the Duke of Lorraine.
C. B. Browning, of New-Jersey, as a Clown.
F. W. Holmes as Louis XIV.
Mr. McCoy, of New-York, as a Chinaman.
J. Lodewick, of Troy, as a Mexican Ranger.

We have had some heavy arrivals during the last two days, in spite of the rain; at the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall the registering clerk has been kept unusually busy. Among Mr. Breslin's new guests are:

Commodore C. K. Garrison, New-York; Hon. Fernando Wood and family, New-York; Ben. Wood and family, New-York; H. C. Skinner and wife, New-York; B. W. Gibbs and wife, New-York; J. V. Stickney and family, Wilkesbarre; C. A. Otis and family, Cleveland; F. L. Fisk and family, Ottawa, Ill.; S. W. Allerton and family, Chicago; E. H. Tompkins and family, New-York; Col. J. G. Berret, Washington; W. M. Vermilye and family, New-York; W. H. Corning and wife, Cleveland; Lieut. Col. Ryder, of the Seventh Regiment; Hon. Thomas Dickson, New-York; John H. Smith, Cincinnati; John R. Whaley, Cincinnati; Mrs. James O'Brien, New-York.

The following ladies and gentlemen are among the late arrivals at Congress Hall:

Noah Porter, President Yale College; Miss Porter, New-Haven; Prof. E. L. Youmans, New-York; Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New-York; Mr. Wm. P. Brintnall, New-York; Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Stranahan, Brooklyn; Mr. John J. Crouse, Syracuse; Mr. George Jones, NEW-YORK TIMES; Mr. T. K. Plunkett, Hinsdale; Mr. J. H. Hinsdale, Pittsfield; Hon. Israel S. Spencer, Syracuse; Gen. A. P. Hovey, Indiana; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis, Providence; Miss Davis, Providence; Mrs. Bloodgood, Providence; Miss Smith, Providence; Mr. W. A. Ives, New-Haven; Hon. C. S. Watson, Milford, Del.; Mrs. Watson, Milford, Del.; Mr. Wellington Smith, Lee, Mass.; Mrs. Smith, Lee, Mass.; Mr. Robert Schell, New-York; Mrs. Schell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Belcher, Garrisons; Mr. L. Hallgarten, New-York; Mr. John G. Saxe, Brooklyn; Commodore Vanderbilt, New-York; Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harker, New-York; Mrs. P. H. Drake, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, New-York; Gov. W. A. Graham, North Carolina; Col. Joseph L. Stichler, Reading, Penn.; Mrs. Stephen Wray, New-York; Miss Mary A. Wray, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. T. S. Blair, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Anna Blair, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kidd, Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. George Opdyke, New-York; Mrs. Opdyke, New-York; Hon. John K. Hackett, New-York; Mrs J. K. Hackett, New-York; and Miss Hackett, New-York.

GENERAL NOTES.

The copious rains last week made New-England glad.

Iowa's new capitol is to be built of Minnesota granite, and to cost $2,000,000.

A mouse in St. Clairsville, West Va., built a nest of $16 worth of greenbacks.

The Dominion rifle matches will be held in Ottawa, commencing, probably, Sept. 15.

Jubal A. Early has been elected a delegate to the Virginia "Conservative" State Convention.

A Minnesota blacksmith drank some ice-water one hot day last week, and died in a few minutes.

Gen. Butler has now given a corner lot in Gloucester, Mass., for the erection of a Methodist parsonage.

Col. William D. Bowie, father of ex-Gov. Odin Bowie, of Maryland, died last week, aged seventy years.

The case of Louis Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, will come before the Maine Supreme Court, in Portland, this week.

The Connecticut Legislature passed eighty-six public and 166 special acts, and made appropriations for special purposes to the amount of $523,000.

A resident of Tyringham, Mass., is remodeling his house, and Rev. Walter Chase, who is a good mason as well as clergyman, is building the chimneys.

The Winona *Republican* speaks highly of George P. Wilson of that city, whom the Republicans of Minnesota have nominated for Attorney-General.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has taken charge of the little Italian boys who have been kept in a state little better than slavery in New-Haven.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* seeks to show in long articles the superiority of the New-London course over that on the Connecticut at Springfield, for college regattas.

H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, and John McSweeny, of Wooster, are added to the list of those named for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. They want "a new man."

The City of Portland has been officially informed that if it will contribute $1,500 additional, it can have the annual encampment of the Maine militia, to begin Aug. 19 and continue several days.

A recent visitor to one of the islands on the coast of Maine discovered a school of forty scholars, all of whom were grandchildren of one man. He was put down as the most extensive grandfather in the State.

The Buffalo *Post* says that the Masonic order at Silver Lake have offered to secure grounds at the lake and do much necessary work for a grand encampment of all the Masonic bodies in Western New-York, late in August or early in September.

The Southern Historical Society has issued a call for a convention of those interested in preserving the records of the lost cause, at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 14th of August. Gen. Jubal A. Early will deliver the opening address.

Boston has now raised money enough for at least five free excursions for the children of the poor, and the good work will, therefore, be resumed. It is hoped to be able to give eight during the season, that all the poor children in the city may have a part in them, without unpleasant crowding.

The wealthiest man in Maine is a bachelor, and just now he is pestered almost to death. He is quite old, and as it has been reported that he is in ill health, he is beset by crowds of eager men and women entreating him to remember this and that benevolent, religious and educational institution in his will.

NEW PHASE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—A. Campbell Goss was arrested to-day on a charge of conspiracy, with William Udderzook and W. H. Goss, to defraud insurance companies; and, in default of $25,000 bail, was committed to jail. It is understood that this arrest is based on the information of parties who have returned from Chester County, Penn., whither they went for the purpose of identifying the remains of a man who, it is alleged, was murdered by Udderzook.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

UP THE SOUND.

SCENE AT GLEN COVE—A FOGGY MORNING—ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET AT NEW-HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 20.—The cruise of the Brooklyn Yacht Club so far has not been quite as satisfactory as it might have been had the wind and weather been more favorable. On Friday evening Glen Cove presented a very lively appearance, with twenty-one yachts lying at anchor. There were the flag-ship Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Fleur de Lis, Vice Commodore Dickerson; Clio, Asten and Bradhurst; Tarolinta, H. A. Kent; Tidal Wave, W. Voorhis; the sloops Kate, Rear Commodore Dillon; Commodore, Joseph Ellsworth; Addie, W. H. Langley; Ariadne, T. A. Starin; Sophia, C. M. Felt; Undine, Grasher and Fowler; Vision, J. J. Alexander; Emma T., J. J. Treadwell; Genia, G. L. Haight; Maggie B., C. S. Stratton; Marquita, C. A. Cheever; Mary, J. T. Barnard; Qui Vive, T. Chapham; and the invited guests of the club schooner Van Name, W. H. Van Name; the sloops Jacob T. Seagrave, Commodore H. Hughes, of the Oceanic Club, and Angelica, Mr. Williams. The Pavilion Hotel was so crowded that night that it was a favor to get a bed. It was intended to start at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning for New-Haven, where the fleet was to have remained at anchor over to-day; but in the morning a thick fog hung over the water so that some of the yachts at anchor could not be seen. There was scarcely a breath of air, while a heavy ground swell showed a rough sea in the Sound. The consequence was that no move was made, but at 10 o'clock the Commodore signaled all owners on board, where a consultation as to future movements was held, and it was decided to start at noon for Huntingdon and anchor there for the night. Ten minutes before 12 the gun to prepare was fired, followed at noon by another to start. By this time the fog had lifted and a fair breeze was blowing off shore, but outside it was light and puffy. The first yacht out was the Maggie B., with Tom Thumb at the helm. She sailed very fast, but had a small crew, and a smaller helmsman. Next out was the Undine, then the Addie, Kate, Commodore, and Seagrave. The first of the schooners to get away was the Clio, which was the last in the night before, and had anchored further out than the others; the next were the Tidal Wave and Madeleine, evidently determined for a race. The Vision, Génia, and Ariadne did not start, but will join us here. The sight as the yachts left the harbor was a very pretty one. The balcony of the hotel was crowded with people, and the yachts were sent off with a salute of guns and cheers. As we got outside and began to feel the breeze, the Commodore passed all except the Maggie B., which was splendidly sailed and handled. Capt. Joe Ellsworth was in command, which fully accounts for it. He had a small party of friends on board, all of whom were good yacht sailors. The schooners all pointed across the sound, the Clio leading, with the Tidal Wave beating to windward of the Madeleine, and soon passing her and the Clio. The Commodore was rapidly overhauling the Maggie B., when about six miles from the entrance to Huntington Harbor the wind died out, and for the remainder of the distance it was a drift. Meanwhile the wind remained fair on the New-York shore, enabling the schooners to work well up and to make the harbor at one stretch. The Tidal Wave was the first boat in, the Madeleine being about five minutes behind. The flag-ship came to anchor first about 6 o'clock, and was saluted by all the yachts as they arrived. Those that came in before dark were the Maggie B., Sophia, Commodore, J. T. Seagrave, Undine, Kate, Addie, Van Name, Tarolinta, the Clio, and Fleur de Lis. The Ariadne, Genia, Emma, and Vision came in late in the evening. The usual signal for hauling down the colors was fired at sundown, after which the calm waters of the harbor were dotted with small boats, in which the officers and guests visited each other. Nothing was decided upon last night as to what should be done to-day, but this morning the rule of the club against sailing on Sunday was not observed by the yacht owners, several of them standing off early without waiting for orders from the Commodore's yacht. The first to go was the Undine, early in the morning, and the Seagrave, Genia, and Emma followed an hour afterward. The Maggie B. and Kate went about half an hour later, followed by the Sophia and Clio. The Commodore and Addie were the last sloops off, but as there was a good breeze blowing from the north, the Commodore soon left the Addie astern, and, after a lively run of about five miles, passed first the Kate, then the Maggie B., then the Sophia. At that time the Genia and Emma were having a very close race, and were hull down from the Commodore's deck. The wind being lively and fair, the Commodore's immense sails were boomed out, wing and wing, and, tearing through the water at a slashing pace, she succeeded in passing the Genia and Emma off Stratford Point, having gained nearly an hour on them in running about thirty miles. Meanwhile the schooners were out of sight. The last seen of them the Van Name was leading, with the Clio second. The Undine was the first boat to arrive here, the Seagrave next at 11:30, but she left nearly an hour ahead of the Commodore, which came in third at 11:40. The Belle of Yonkers, which joined the fleet here, we passed soon after the Genia; her time was 12. The Genia followed at 12:04, ahead of the Emma, which ran into West Haven. The Sophia came next at 12:06, then the Clio at 12:12, the Maggie B. at 12:20, and the Kate at 12:55. Nearly all the yachts are here now, but several of them have anchored off West Haven, where we go to-morrow for a Rhode Island clam-bake. The run this morning was such a good and exciting one that all hands are joyous over it, but before they were very despondent.

CRIMES, ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—This evening a shooting affray occurred on Oak-street, in which Dr. A. N. Winslow narrowly escaped being killed by one Prof. Mac, who extensively advertises patent medicines. The trouble originated in a business transaction. The shot hit Winslow in the left cheek, and penetrated to the cavity above the nose, where probing failed to reach it. Mac had not been arrested at a late hour.

LOWELL, Mass., July 20.—Anna M. King, aged twenty-nine years, a native of Ireland, and respectably connected in this city, committed suicide last evening by jumping into the river. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Mr. Frederick Knowlton, twenty-six years of age, a son of the late Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, who was for many years Sheriff of Worcester County, was instantly killed by the fall of an elevator under which he was at work at his place of business on Saturday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—Christopher C. Sayles committed suicide by cutting his throat this morning in Johnston.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—This morning John Alberdon, a dissipated character, attempted to kill his wife Jennie, from whom he is separated. He attacked her in the street and cut a deep gash in her throat. He was arrested, and his wife was taken to the hospital.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

A case known as the great Catholic will case was opened in the Probate Court of London, on July 5. Dr. Deane, Q. C., opened the case for the plaintiffs with a narrative of the testatrix's marriage relations. Baroness Weld, who died at Ostend in 1871, had received over £50,000 from her two husbands, and a son who also predeceased her. In 1836 she introduced herself to Cardinal Wiseman, who afterward continued to his death on intimate terms with her. In 1866 she executed her first will. She left legacies to a number of Catholic institutions, as well as to her own family, whom she had always treated kindly, though maintaining very little intercourse with them. By later wills and codicils these legacies were increased, and ultimately two Roman Catholic clergymen were appointed residuary legatees. The will was opposed by the members of her family on the ground of incapacity and undue influence. The case was brought to a conclusion by a verdict for the plaintiffs, propounders of the will, it being urged that there was no ground for the opposition whatever, and that the defense was a speculative one.

WASHINGTON.

REPRINTING THE NATIONAL CURRENCY—THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—WAR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The work of reprinting portions of the national currency, under the law of the last Congress, is rapidly progressing. It is now expected that the fifty-cent piece will be completed this week. The Secretary of the Treasury believes that this issue will prove a great public convenience. He considers that his decision is absolute with regard to determining which of the present notes have been successfully counterfeited, within the contemplation of the act.

With reference to the competition between express companies and the Post-office Department for the transportation of bulky matter, and the employment of the express by the Departments since the abolition of the franking privilege, the Postmaster General states that there can be no proper competition where rates of postage are regulated by statute. He considers the postage on books weighing over four ounces much too high, and favors reducing the postage by one-half. The present rate was fixed when it was not the custom to send heavy packages by mail.

The Treasury Department, on Saturday, adjusted the last account for the payment of the property seized at Point Lookout, for hospital service during the war. The total payment was about $60,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COINAGE—THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR—ABRASION OF COIN.

Five days ago 400,000 of the new silver trade dollar were delivered by the Philadelphia Mint. The dies for the dollar will be sent to the San Francisco and Carson Mints in the early part of the present week, where the planchets are all ready for coining. The coinage at San Francisco will be $200,000, and at Carson $100,000 a month. It is supposed that within the next six months there may be such a decline in silver bullion as to throw some of these new dollars into circulation in this country. The director of the mints has provided additional facilities at the New-York Assay Office to meet the demands upon it. The silver is sent to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage into half dollars and dimes, $2,000,000 worth of which are certainly sent to the South American and Central American States in the course of a year, besides silver bars. The annual production of gold is officially stated at $40,000,000. The coinage at San Francisco the present month will be three millions in double eagles, the mint working to its full capacity. The provisions relating to abrasion in the new Coinage act are being observed in all Treasury and custom-house offices of the country. The renovation of the gold coinage will be completed within the next twelve months—about forty millions in the smaller coins. After this recoinage shall have been completed the cost of keeping the coinage in good condition will be very small. Only one half of one per cent. is lost on our gold coinage within a period of twenty-five years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW FIVE-DOLLAR NOTE.

The plates for the new five-dollar National Bank note have been completed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new issue will be commenced in a week or ten days, though they will not be ready for circulation for a month or six weeks. The new note will be one of the handsomest ever issued by the Government, its general appearance being far superior to the old one. The size is the same as the present note, but in the left-hand corner, instead of the representation of Columbus discovering America, there is a vignette head of Rufus King, one of the first United States Senators from New-York. In the right hand end of the note, instead of the representation of Pochahontas and Smith, there is a neat piece of geometrical lathe-work, with the figure 5 engraved on its face in white. Beneath this is the seal of the United States in green. At the top of the note are the words "Circulating note—National currency," in Roman letters, forming a curve. The other lettering of the note is as follows: "The National Bank in the City of —— will pay five dollars on demand.———, Cashier; —— President," and beneath this the words: "Secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.—F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States; John Allison, Register of the Treasury." On the new note the signatures of the bank officers appear in the centre of it, instead of at the bottom as in the old one, and the names of the Treasury officials are at the bottom, that of Gen. Spinner being at the right instead of the left. At the top of the new note, on the right-hand side, above the lathe-work, the names of the city and State wherein the bank is located will appear. Much of the lettering on the face of the old note is omitted from the face of the new one, and put on the back instead. Two large Vs complete the face, one at either end of the cycloidal work. The back of the note is of a very neat design, bordered by an elaborate scroll work, with the word "Five" in each corner. In the centre is a classical figure representing America, and beneath this the words, "This note is receivable," &c. Another feature of the new note will be the numbering panel on the face, beneath the vignette of King. The background of this panel is so arranged in fugitive colors that any attempt to alter the number will mutilate the whole. The bank number will appear upon this plate, and the Government number upon the back of the note in blue figures.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Post-office changes for the week ending July 19:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Livermore Centre, Androscoggin County, Me., John W. Bigelow; Columbia, Coos County, N. H., Gilman C. Noyes.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Big Tree Corners, Erie County, Robert Craig; Bridgewater, Oneida County, Wm. C. Marsh; Colden, Erie County, Duane Henshaw. Post-office discontinued: Midway, Erie County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters appointed: Mount Hope, Morris County, Cornelius L. Leport.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed: Hummel's Wharf, Snyder County, John Schoch; Karthaus, Clearfield County, Charles Schwars; Le Corte's Mills, Clearfield County, Charles Mignot; Merion, Montgomery County, J. Alexander Supplee; North Pine Grove, Clarion County, Andrew Bostoph; North Rome, Bradford County, Eugene L. Lent; Paradise, Lancaster County, A. P. Witmer; Tylersburg, Clarion County, Wm. Goodwin; Upper Dublin, Montgomery County, Evan J. Ambler. Post-offices discontinued: Cecil, Washington County; Libby, Union County, and Middlebury Centre, Tioga County.

ARTISTIC JURISPRUDENCE.

The *Architect* says: "A case just adjudged in Paris will have an interest for all engaged in or devoted to art. M. Aldama gave a commission to the late painter Adrien Dauzats for four pictures of subjects from the *Arabian Nights*, at the price of 2,000 francs each, one-half to be payable when the sketch was made, and the remainder on the completion of the picture. The first subject selected was that of Sinbad the Sailor, the artist having received the first moiety of the money, but dying before the work was absolutely completed. M. Aldama claimed the work on payment of the second 1,000 francs, but the brother and heir of the painter refused to give it up, on the ground that it would be disrespectful to the memory of an artist to part with an incomplete picture. The judges decided that the defendant could not refuse to give up what had been sold; that it was not for him to judge of the completion of the work, seeing that the purchaser was content; and, finally, that such a point was inadmissible from the fact that the late artist had himself thought fit to show it at some public exhibition. The painting was ordered to be delivered on payment of 1,000 francs, or 3,000 francs were to be forfeited."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF DR. WILBERFORCE.

LONDON, July 20.—It is now positively announced that Parliament will be prorogued in the first week of August.

Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse yesterday and was killed. He was riding with Earl Granville from Leatherhead to Lord Gower's country-seat, where Mr. Gladstone awaited him. The horse was going at full speed at the time the Bishop fell. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous.

The master builders have accepted terms of compromise with the journeymen. The masons have not yet come to an agreement.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED—DEATH OF LORD WESTBURY.

LONDON, July 20.—The masters have formally agreed to the demands of the journeymen masons, and the expected strike has been averted.

Lord Westbury, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died to-day, aged seventy-three years.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 20.—Don Carlos is at Irurita, near Elizondo, in Navarre, about twenty miles north of Pamplona.

Fighting was resumed on Friday at Igualada. The Carlists had intrenched themselves in the suburbs, and expected the town to surrender unless speedily relieved.

A CORRECTED LIST OF THE NEW MINISTRY—ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—A FEDERAL REPUBLIC FAVORED—SENOR CASTELAR, &C.

MADRID, July 20—Evening.—The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes to-day. The following is the official list, in which there are some changes from the one telegraphed yesterday:

N. Salmeron, President.
Fernando Gonzales, Minister of Finance.
Señor Soler, Minister of State.
Señor Rodrigues, Minister of Justice.
Gen. Gonzales, Minister of War.
Señor Maisonave, Minister of the Interior.
Señor Oviedo, Minister of the Marine.
Señor Palanca, Minister of the Colonies.
Señor Gondalez, Minister of Public Works.

President Salmeron made a statement of his policy, which he said would be in favor of the Federal Republic, and in no way reactionary. He regretted the revolutionary declarations of the cantons, and declared that it would be the Government's duty to suppress demagogues as well as Carlists.

Señor Castelar will probably be elected President of the Cortes, although Gil Deves is put forward as the candidate of the new Government.

It is reported that the Radicals will support the Republican policy of order.

The troops of the garrison serenaded Gen. Gonzales last night. A deputation, consisting of members of the Cortes, generals and other officers of the army and Government, waited upon him and congratulated him on his remaining in office.

The Civil Guard is to be increased to 40,000 men.

THE TOWN OF IGUALADA CAPTURED.

LATEST.—PERPIGNAN, July 20.—The Carlists have captured Igualada, with 150 prisoners.

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY FOUR PROVINCES.

MADRID, July 20.—The Provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia have proclaimed themselves independent cantons in anticipation of the adoption of the new Federal Constitution. Declarations of independence were issued at Seville, Cadiz, and Barcelona.

A Republican volunteer has shut himself up in the powder magazine at Estella, and threatens to blow it up rather than surrender to the Carlists.

CUBA.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE CHINESE LABORERS.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Chinese laborers on the estates are getting dissatisfied with being paid in paper currency. They contracted for their wages to be paid in silver, and unless the planters fulfill their agreement disturbances are likely to occur.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Richardson is at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

The Monmouth Park races will positively come off to-day, rain or shine.

The United States frigate Constellation arrived at Newport, R. I., yesterday.

P. O'Day, a prominent Irish citizen of Buffalo, has been appointed Emigrant Agent for that city.

A trotting race for $5,600 came off in Agricultural Park, San Francisco, yesterday, between Ella Lewis and Sam Purdy. The former was distanced in the first heat, and ruled out.

John R. Picton was arrested on Saturday at St. Louis, at the instance of Sterling Price, on a charge of obtaining 304 bales of cotton, of the value of $19,000, by false pretenses.

Joseph Lemeta, an Italian, was shot and instantly killed, on Saturday, by an unknown man near the Old Metairie Course, New-Orleans. The assassin escaped.

The schooner Gilman D. King, of New Bedford, sailed from Sagua la Grande June 17, for Providence, R. I., with a cargo of molasses, and has not since been heard from.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated at Poughkeepsie yesterday. There was a large procession of Catholic societies through the streets, and a sermon by Archbishop McCloskey.

Charles R. Davis, for many years connected with the editorial staff of the St. Louis *Democrat*, and chief editorial writer of the St. Louis *Globe* since that paper was started, died last evening, after an illness of only a few hours.

Joseph Walsh, a native of New-York, and a culvert builder on Morgan, Texas, Railroad, was shot and instantly killed at Terre Bonne Station, La., on Friday night, by a man named Ivey. A row over cards and billiards was the cause.

In the horse meeting which commences at Detroit on Tuesday, and continues four days, there are eight trotting races, for which eighty entries have been made, including some of the finest and best known horses in the country.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—AN ENGINEER WHO DID HIS DUTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—As the express-train to Norristown, on Saturday afternoon, was passing Falls station, the engine ran off the track, consequent upon its having been covered with sand washed thereupon by the heavy rain. The engine rushed 100 feet, splintering the platform, and then turned around and upset, throwing the baggage and front passenger cars on the adjoining track. The engineer stuck to his post until the engine upset, when he was pitched head foremost down an embankment. He picked himself up, and with great presence of mind ran to the engine, closed the valve, and raked out the fire, thus preventing a conflagration. No person was injured. The road is clear to-day.

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

THE NARROWS.

THE NEW WORKS AT FORT TOMPKINS—FORTIFICATIONS ON THE GLACIS—NORTH AND SOUTH CLIFF BATTERIES.

'Tis an old aphorism, and one which admits of general application, that, when danger is distant, people are apt to despise it. In this country, the great mass of its citizens are so absorbed in the exciting rush of business, the wild and frenzied fever to acquire wealth, it is no matter of surprise that questions of vital importance to its existence as a nation should be left in abeyance or totally forgotten. The life of a nation is its trade and commerce, and certain maritime cities are marked out by their natural advantages as the recognized outlets and depots of home and foreign produce, and as nurseries of its mercantile navy. Pre-eminently on the Atlantic sea-board is New-York, the great depot and magazine of the nation. The surplus of the internal produce, the productions of skilled labor and vast manufactories, the rich merchandise of other lands brought to our shores by the enterprise of our merchants, all representing untold millions, are stored in its magazines. In its splendid bay is moored large fleets of the mercantile navy, models of the ship-builder's art, and representing the commercial vitality of the nation. Few persons ever pause to contemplate what an irreparable loss would be the destruction of New-York; what a calamity to the community, especially as that destruction would involve the loss of the shipping, and more or less cripple the foreign trade of the country. The destruction of its foreign trade, and the extinction of the merchant navy, would be the death blow to its existence as a nation. All ports along the Atlantic sea-board are more or less exposed to the attack of a hostile fleet, and offer the seductive attraction of rich "loot" to a successful assailant. A permanent occupation of New-York, or, indeed, of any of the other ports, would be impossible but for a rapid raid, a severe bombardment inflicting sudden and almost irreparable loss by the destruction of an immense amount of property, they offer an inducement to an active enemy not likely to be neglected when the opportunity offers. It is a question often asked but never fully answered, What has been done to secure the safety of these forts and magazines from being carried by a bold *coup de main* of an enterprising enemy? The answer involves a story not at all creditable to the previous Administrations of the nation, and, to say the least, indicates a very reprehensible neglect of this important subject.

After the last war with the English, a commission of military and naval officers was appointed to devise the best means of a system of defensive works for protection of the coast and ports from Maine to Louisiana. This notice shall deal solely with the works projected for the defense of New-York. Certain plans then submitted to the commission were altered, revised, and extended, and a class of forts, of which Castle William, on Governor's Island, and Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, are examples, were adopted. The whole works were to mount 1,000 guns. Eight new forts were constructed at an expense of some $2,000,000. Six of these were circular and the other two were star forts—systems which had been discarded in Europe for over a century. Three of those works are now abandoned, two were deemed useless, and large sums have been expended on the others in an attempt to remedy their defects and render them susceptible of a good defense.

As the science of projectiles became better known, and the size and range of artillery improved, further modification had to be adopted. A compromise was effected between the stone forts and earth-works, and a combination of both was ultimately adopted. And it remained for the present Administration to carry those important works to a successful completion. The defenses of the harbor were described at length in a series of articles in THE TIMES the latter part of last year, but even in the short period which has elapsed since that time important additions have been made to the works at the Narrows, and as these fortifications are the key of the Empire City they will be taken first in order. Landing from the Staten Island boat at Clifton or the third landing the visitor can avail himself of the cars to convey him to the fort, or, should he prefer a walk, a nice road, overshadowed with willows, leads to his destination.

A well-kept sidewalk skirts the road, which for a distance is lined with lager-beer saloons. Pigs and domestic fowl revel in all the unrestrained freedom of country life, and barefooted urchins dash wildly about in primitive costume, utterly regardless of the passing vehicles. Glimpses of woodland scenery can be had to the left, and neat cottages nestling in deep foliage peep out here and there up the partly opened avenues. Trim hedge-rows and geometrical garden-walks, lined with the good old English dwarf-box, give a refreshing and homely aspect to the scene. Here is the gate—a small rural turnstile—nothing formidable in its appearance. True, there is a sentry-box, but it is merely used for the purpose of hanging a board, on which is a copy of "Orders for Post No. 1," some years old and totally illegible.

The aspect of the works which surround Fort Tompkins, as the new fort at the Narrows is sometimes called, is so much changed within the past six months as to be scarcely recognizable. The huge mounds of red earth which were strewn about in such apparent confusion along the hill, beaten and furrowed by the heavy Winter rains, have now assumed sharp and well-defined outlines, symmetrical slopes, acute angles, and green-sodded embankments occupy the place of the disordered masses of last Winter, and terrace upon terrace rise from the sea to the crest of the hill in pleasing regularity. To the left the ground gradually ascends to the crest of the western ditch of the keep on the side of Fort Tompkins, perhaps 100 feet above the level of the path. A number of workmen are engaged cutting sods for revetting the earth-works, and others are grading the incline to give it the proper slope for the glacis. The northern face and north-western bastion of the fort are barely visible above the hill. In prolongation of the eastern face is a series of new works known as the North Glacis Battery. Commencing at the north-eastern angle of the ditch a huge earthen parapet extends north in a series of terraces, formed by immense intersecting traverse magazines, dividing the parapet into four batteries.

These batteries are open in the rear, but will be covered by works on the land side. The platforms for the guns are all laid, and a number of huge 15-inch columbiads are being gradually engineered up the glacis to be mounted in position. The carriages are already in the rear of the works. The interior slope of the parapet is strongly revetted with gray granite, which is also used in the platforms for the guns. Each battery will mount three 15-inch columbiads *en barbette*. The works on this side are all complete, and only wait being mounted. The road leads around the east face of the battery, and is flanked on the right by a substantial parapet. Below to the right is the North Cliff Battery, Fort Richmond, Battery Hudson, and South Cliff Batteries. The natural slope of the hill to the shore has been reduced by an escarpment. From the top of the parapet, fencing the upper road to the level ground, in rear of Fort Richmond, is a sheer descent of about 200 feet. This escarpment of the face of the hill is covered in part by a carpet of fresh verdure, and extends from the North to the South Glacis Battery, presenting an unbroken surface for a distance of about 800 yards. On the east front of the new fort an earthen parapet about twenty feet high has been raised over the bomb-proofs, and traverse magazines have been built, and the covering earthworks are now being revetted with sods. The scarp, counter-scarp, and galleries are all complete, and a new passage, constructed in the south-eastern gallery, leads to the batteries on the south glacis. Eighteen platforms are completed on the western banquette, and six heavy guns on the northern face will command all the shore of Staten Island, from Clifton to New-Brighton, and cover the rear of the batteries on the north glacis. From the south-eastern angle of the ditch a chain of works similar to those on the north extends down the glacis toward the sea. There are here six batteries all completed, platforms laid, magazines and traverses finished, and carriages are placed in rear for the reception of the guns. This work connects with the keep by means of the passage through the counter-scarp gallery already mentioned. The visitor, having passed the works on the crest of the hill, will now find himself at the soldiers' huts in rear of Battery Hudson, and having South Cliff Battery in his immediate front. In the latter extensive alterations and improvements are being made. The sandy soil forming the foundation and face of this work was so loosened by the heavy floods of the Winter that when experiments were being made with a heavy gun, mounted on King and Moncrief carriages, the platform sunk, the revetments of the parapet burst, and the whole mass of parapet and terraplein collapsed. New foundations are now being laid, and a substantial substructure deposited for the platforms of the new batteries. From here is the covered passage to the sally-port, facing the pier. The ground reclaimed from the sea by the Government bulk-head is covered with a number of sheds, wherein are employed stone-cutters, shaping the granite for parapet-revetments, casing of magazines, and platforms. Piles of seasoned timber cut to the required length, morticed and bolted, lie about ready to be converted into mortar beds. Immense mortars, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter across the face, and throwing 13-inch shells, are strewn about, awaiting the completion of the rear works on the South Cliff. To the right of South Cliff Battery a large number of men, horses, and oxen are engaged in excavating for the new works, which are intended to command the anchorage in the lower bay. There will be two tiers of guns here, and already the magazines, traverses, and platforms in the extreme western battery are completed. It is intended that the works of this battery will extend east to meet a prolongation of the works on the southern glacis of the new fort. In Battery Hudson the old platforms are being dug up and new ones laid. The interior slope of the parapet, which had been revetted with thin flagging bolted together, has fallen in many places, and the crest entirely crumbled away. In the repairs thus rendered necessary, granite will be used to support the parapet. Proceeding along the rear of Fort Richmond, the Northern Cliff batteries are reached. A stupendous rampart, starting from the north-western angle of the ditch, extends north to the end of the Government reservation. This rampart is divided by traverse magazines into six batteries, two of which are finished and armed, and the other four are rapidly advancing toward completion, and already the guns are being moved down the slope for their armament. The ground rises rapidly toward the north cliff, and communication is had with the upper batteries through a series of arched passages which pierce the traverses. The visitor has now completed the circuit of the works, but such is their magnitude and extent that one feels confused, and cannot realize the stupendous nature of the new fortifications. Major Barnard in his pamphlet on the "Dangers and Defenses of New-York," writes thus of the defense of the Narrows: "The great avenue of approach to New-York should be made formidable, and the entire waters, not only of the channel of approach but those in which the enemy must lie in his after operations, must be under fire. At the Narrows, batteries sufficient to concentrate the fire of 300 heavy guns upon every part of a vessel's pathway within range should be constructed." There will be double that number of guns employed in its defense. "In defending the Narrows," continues Major Barnard, "guns of the most destructive capacities should be used, and we must multiply them, so that we can throw upon the enemy a perfect hail-storm of fire through his whole path, and we must leave no spot, either in approaching his object, or after he gets before it, not under our fire, and even then we must call in auxiliary aid." Since Major Barnard wrote, vast alterations have been made in the defense of the Narrows, and ample provision is provided for its protection. In a future article will be noticed the additions which are being made to Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island side, and in Bedlow and Governor's Islands. The detailed description of the works surrounding Fort Tompkins will be found in THE TIMES of 17th February, 1873.

MUSIC IN JAPAN.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes an interesting private letter from Mrs. Pruyn, now visiting in Japan, in which she gives an account of a visit to Prof. Edward Warren Clark. In the course of it she says: "On Monday we had quite a grand entertainment, attended by some young men and some older ones of the school, together with some of the wives and mothers, who expressed, when leaving, their profound thanks for the privilege of seeing me. So you see there is quite a lion in these parts just now. After a sumptuous tea, we were greatly delighted by a musical entertainment. In one of E.'s early letters he gave a description of these musicians, but I had no idea of the perfection of their skill. Singular and rude as their instruments were, there was true music in them, and I enjoyed it exceedingly. They were greatly gratified by my appreciation and commendation, and I really think, if such a company would go abroad, and give exhibitions of the musical art of Japan, it would be far more entertaining and profitable than those of the acrobats that have visited America.

On Saturday a young gentleman called to say that as I was so much pleased with the musical entertainment of the men, probably I might like to hear some of the ladies' music; if so, his wife and some of her friends would come and give me a specimen. Of course I was delighted with the offer, and about 7 o'clock the gentleman came with five ladies, having sent their instruments before. The wife was a little, sprightly, child-like woman, and thoroughly accomplished, but the others were plain and middle-aged. They were all perfect mistresses of the art, and played and sang their parts with great skill. I wish I could picture the scene as it appeared to us. Seated on the floor in a semi-circle before us, with their strange instruments, which are all stringed, (one called a koto, being six feet long and lying flat on the floor,) and singing in the low, nasal tone peculiar to their music, there was more in their picturesque dress, attitudes, and the oddity of their style, to please and amuse than in the music itself. The little wife, with the peculiar bright ornamentations in her hair, and the richness of her obi or girdle, with her bright eyes and graceful movements, sweeping her fingers (protected at the ends by ornamental ivory shields) skilfully over the strings of the koto, would have been a beautiful object but for the hideous blackened teeth—a custom I cannot find otherwise than disgusting. They played and sang several pieces, but there was little variety in them, and then the young wife danced for us. She danced two pieces, each of about fifteen minutes in length, one of the others playing on the samisen, a sort of guitar, and another singing the story which the dance was designed to illustrate, of love and adventure."

MARBLE DISCOVERIES.

The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* has the following, in reference to recent reported discoveries of different varieties of fossilated marble in Augusta County, that State: "A few days since a number of gentlemen visited the locality and found first, on the west side of the small stream which winds its way by Craigsville, south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, an immense deposit of gray marble, in height about 100 feet, and running from a quarter to a half-mile. On the east side of the creek and in close proximity, the pink variegated is found lying in corresponding strata, about the same height, while in the lowlands it appears of a mahogany color, variegated with white, and showing numberless beautiful fossils; and probably on going deeper on the hillside will preserve that color. As the mountain is ascended in a south-easterly direction, the gray and pink variegated alternate, probably a quarter of a mile in width, and about the same height, until the intermixture of black, gray, light green, and white is reached, lying in horizontal strata several hundred feet in height, when a beautiful fossilated gray, exposed by mountain streams, is reached, and on which the mountain can be ascended to within about a quarter of a mile of the top, when a jet black marble is found, lying as all the rest, in horizontal strata, and running over the top of the mountain, and in a northerly direction with the mountain and to its base near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. It was a novelty to those present to see rude stone fences and the abutments of railroad bridges built of what had heretofore been supposed to be limestone, but, upon examination, of the most beautiful marble, and what excited the greatest surprise was to see a rude negro cabin, near the summit of the mountain, scarcely worth $5, with a large chimney of the different varieties of marble, worth probably $500."

THE NEW POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The Republican Committee of Bureau County, Illinois, have issued an address, in making the call for the annual county convention, in which they allude to the new questions concerning railway and other moneyed corporations now agitating the public mind, and say: "That party which so beneficently bestowed homesteads upon the poor of our country must and will protect them against any power that would lay them under tribute, or rob them of the fruits of their honest toil. That party which had its origin in opposition to tyranny, oppression, and wrong, and to which the masses have never appealed in vain for a redress of their grievances, is equal to the present emergency; and it will need no 'new departure' from its usual course to place it in opposition to the encroachments of railway corporations, and all other monopolies which now oppress our people. It should not be forgotten by the people of Bureau County, and especially not by the Republicans of the county, that although there has been no organized party action by either of the existing political parties in this county, yet, for a long time past, the weight and influence of the Republican Party of the county has been arrayed on the side of anti-monopoly ideas, and our representation in the law-making department of the State has been uniformly taken from among practical agriculturists. The radical provisions of our present State Constitution looking to the regulation of the railways of the State, as also the legislation of the last two General Assemblies, are some of the results thus far accomplished. That such has been the policy of the party no one can question. Let us not, then, turn back upon our record, nor fail to grapple with the great wrongs of the present times; but march straight forward to the consummation of the great work already commenced."

THE JUBILEE UNIVERSITY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says of the great colored school: "One year ago the location of Jubilee Hall was fixed on Fort Gillem, and the tract of eight acres purchased. Since that time two tracts, of seven and nine and a half acres respectively have been purchased, all the tracts aggregating the cost of $20,700. The two last tracts are just located south of Fort Gillem. The three tracts compose three complete squares, having a street on every side. On the second tract school-houses will be erected, together with a dormitory for boys. On the third tract it is intended, in the future, to erect other departments of the institution, so that in the end it will be a school in which a colored student may study for any profession he chooses. It is designed to make it a university in which every branch of education will be taught. Mr. Steward, Prof. White, Rev. H. S. Bennett, and portions of the jubilee singers, have purchased good lots in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Jubilee Hall. The erection of Jubilee Hall will cost about $70,000, and the expenditure for other buildings hereafter will be very great. Before its site was located in Fort Gillem property in its immediate vicinity could be had for $1 and $1 50 per foot. Now it is valued and sells at $5 and $10 per foot."

THE HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

OFFAL AND GARBAGE AS SOURCES OF DISEASE—THE AUTHORITIES AND THE PEOPLE VS. THE CONTRACTORS.

Brooklyn is considerably exercised over the disposition of the offal of the city. By offal should be comprehensively included night-soil, surface-filth, and all dead animals. From the marvelous extent of the territory, the work of collecting and removing the offal is not slight. The way in which it is pretended to be done, the ineffectual measures to compel the doing of it, and the present really imperiled condition of the community, on account of the failure to get rid of feculent matter, constitute a chapter in circumlocution, blundering, and possible corruption which other cities can read with profit, and by the but half known facts of which Brooklyn is already profoundly stirred.

In extent of ground Brooklyn is about half as large again as New-York. In population Brooklyn is not quite half so large as New-York. Put the two facts together and the mind correctly infers in many localities thinly settled streets, partially graded, abounding with low frame tenements, themselves a nuisance, and each maintaining and creating other nuisances, separated by sunken lots, on which it is as habitual to cast garbage and offal as it is to hold the nose when one drives by them. Contrasts most striking are met with. "The Fifth-avenue of Brooklyn" is Clinton-avenue. Washington-avenue, back of it, corresponds in grandeur to Madison-avenue in New-York. Yet just off to the left and north of each is Jackson's Hollow—a noisome depression dotted with half underground shanties. To this place, in its offensiveness, nothing in New-York, not the Piggeries below Central Park, corresponds. Of Pacific and Dean streets the central and uppermost parts are well built up. The remaining parts are jammed with tenements. Twenty families to a house are frequently met with. The same is true of State-street, Hicks, Amity, Congress, Washington, Bridge, Baltic, Johnson, Carroll, Jay, Butler, and Smith, to mention no others. No uniform cleanliness or uncleanliness can be predicated of any Brooklyn thoroughfares. Of none can be predicated that entire abandonment to business which in New-York enables cleaners to calculate exactly and daily a schedule of expense and labor. As a consequence, two men respectively traversing different parts of the city would return with very different reports.

Nor is there any single system by which the city is cleaned in any real sense. Obviously one set of persons should have comprehensive charge of all the forces which go to make the streets pure and tidy. Yet regard this showing: A Mr. Patrick Dinnegan is the cleaner by contract of the middle division, comprising for designation the "Hill" wards—say those bounded by Myrtle, Portland, Atlantic, and Broadway avenues. The Scrimshaw Paving Company had the remaining wards divided into the western and eastern divisions. The company threw up the contract, and was allowed to do so on the ground that there was not enough money appropriated, though the appropriation was about $50,000 more than the budget allowed. All the wards that company had are now farmed out to separate contractors, who work each on his own hook, subject to the Board of City Works. These contractors for cleaning the streets are obliged to sweep them and remove the ashes and garbage which householders accumulate in barrels. That is all, or about all. The removal of offal is not their business, nor is the reporting of it. The cleansing of the mouths of gutters and sewers is not their business. The prevention, abatement, or chronicling of nuisances on lots or in yards is not their business. A Mr. Edward Clark holds by an expiring tenure the contract for the removal of offal. The Board of Health is the reporter of what is detrimental and injurious to health. The Board of City Works is the abater of what the Health Board reports. In extreme cases the latter board can declare a thing a nuisance outright, in which case it has extraordinary powers. By a happy thought it has no money except for its ordinary powers, and its extraordinary powers are thus nipped in the bud, through impecuniosity. Now, of Clark's contract, remark this: The Common Council's Health Committee "allows" it, naming the terms. The Board of City Works "forms" the contract and "enforces" it. The Board of Health sees that it is "carried out" with facilities of which that board approves, and in a way "not injurious to health." A situation this, which makes concentration out of the question, and which gives the various boards as little power over the contractor as it requires of him direct accountability to any one board.

Recent proceedings and present facts very well illustrate this. The mere sweeping of the streets is done reasonably well. The two things as to which complaint widely and rightly exists, are the way in which garbage is not disposed of, and the manner in which Clark carries out his offal contract. The latter is the most pressing offense, and should be considered first. Some months ago Clark was given the contract for a term of years, and was given it upon these conditions, virtually proposed by himself: That he should have the protection of the authorities; that he would remove dead animals and night-soil without the limits of the City every day; that for the exclusive property he was granted in the stuff he dealt with, he pay the City $800 a year. The same work had cost the City $40 a day before, under Frank Swift, or his son, who was the predecessor of Clark. A good bargain was thought to have been concluded with Clark for the City. Till the hot weather came on, the manner in which Clark performed his contract was not made a matter of much moment. Simultaneously with the advent of the hot weather, came in the new Board of Health, under the new charter—a board which brought intelligence, energy, and honesty to a work theretofore marred by ignorance, indolence, and corruption. It then began to be found out what is still the case; that Clark did not remove the offal every day; that Clark could hardly be said to remove the offal at all. He took a few dead animals for rendering "over to Jersey." Pretty much all the rest of the offal he let out of his boats by movable bottoms, plump into the dock at the foot of Washington-avenue, which had been set apart for him. Moreover, he did not anything like collect the dead animals as fast as they accumulated, and he had grossly inadequate means for removing the offal, even as seldom as he undertook to make believe to do it. The Board of Health examined and found the foregoing to be the case. The Board of City Works did the same. Both boards reported to the Common Council. The Common Council referred the matter back to both boards. Both boards again sent in the same report. The Common Council again referred the matter to both boards, this time with power to annul the contract on ten days' notice and after the Corporation Counsel shall have been instructed to sue Clark's sureties. As the Corporation Counsel is the law officer who receives his directions from the Common Council, and as the Common Council have adjourned for the Summer, the chance of regulating Clark is beautifully non-apparent. Meantime he goes on as before. He has so filled up his dock with offal that his scows rest on an offal dam which his droppings have made partly across the bay; dead animals are taken up from the streets at his pleasure or not. In the middle of the day his boats will be full of offal. The windlass will then be moved, to slack the chains which move the bottoms. The tide will flow in and out, bearing the more floatable filth with it. At about 7 P. M., with the more solid remnant in his boats, he starts off ostensibly for New-Jersey. It is a good half-day's round trip. It takes Clark but two hours, and the presumption is irresistible that he voids his boats a short distance down the bay, because the fearful contents are cast ashore on the Bay Ridge and Coney Island coasts, to the disgust of travelers and to the malarial sickening of shore-line residents.

Nor is the mismanagement of the garbage matter much better. Before the present Board of Health came in power it was the usual thing to empty the ashes and garbage into the same wagon, and to dump both on vacant lots. Ashes served very well, as well as fresh earth, for filling in vacant lots; but garbage, of course, festered more and more all the time, and emitted malaria in many forms. Till the 1st of May, however, and even later, that work had gone for years. As a result not only are there many lots thus filled up, but of those filled up thus many are built upon. The houses stand, it is no exaggeration to say, on a foundation of death. The more perfect the "piping" and drainage, the more perfect the dissemination of poisonous fevers and malarial gases throughout the buildings. The Sixteenth Ward is specially damaged in this way. In rows of houses so built on garbage deposits, the rate of death is fearful. Indeed, the death-rate of the ward as a whole reaches the frightful proportion of sixty per cent. to the thousand—exactly twice as much as the average death-rate of the rest of Brooklyn, as a whole. The garbage also dispenses disease in another form. It accumulates a week at houses before the contractors will take it off. Their contract requires them to move it twice a week, but they won't do it, and it is next to impossible to control a contractor in Brooklyn. Till the present Health Board came in, there was a steady and a prodigious increase of the death-rate of Brooklyn. It was directly attributable to the causes we have sketched.

The authorities find themselves roused to meet a very important question—how to make Brooklyn a healthy city. They are laboring preventively at first. After an indefinite period they hope to get rid of Clark. That will be a great gain. Later, they hope to get the garbage abuse rectified. That will be a greater gain. Since last May the Health Board has abated over 500 very offensive nuisances. They are continually keeping up the good work. It is the intention on all sides to procure legislation next Winter which will enlarge the powers and jurisdiction of that board. The Board of City Works co-operate heartily with the Health Board, but a little slowly, as the lay habit is. For the first time since the days of the old Metropolitan Health law, officials are wide awake on sanitary questions. For the first time at all, the citizens are wide awake on the same questions.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ITALY.

Mr. W. Stark writes to the London *Times* from Venice, under date the 2d inst., a description of the earthquake which visited the north of Italy on the Sunday morning previous. As he was sitting up in bed and awake at the time of its occurrence, he was enabled to observe all the phenomena attending it. He noted the hour of the morning, the exact time the undulating movement of the earth continued, its direction, and the duration and inclination of each wave, and his statements are exactly borne out by the authorities at the Royal Observatory in Venice, their authority resting on the self-recording instruments used in that establishment. The sensation produced by the earthquake itself was most extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time to have been converted into a liquid one, and the houses on it were tossed about like ships at sea, moving up and down to rapidly-succeeding waves. There were fourteen movements in all, seven forward and seven backward, and each movement occupied a second, as regular and even in its beat as the pendulum of a clock, and with the last backward movement there was a sudden and instantaneous stop in its centre—the earth was firm once more, and the buildings on it remained upright. If the waves in the earth had followed each other with more rapidity, and had not been of that slow and regular character which happily characterized them, Mr. Stark thinks the whole of the Venetian States would have been one mass of ruins, and the loss of life prodigious. Happily, the waves were wide enough, and slanted sufficiently to enable the houses to "go" with them without any extraordinary strain on their masonry and woodwork. The movement in reality was so great and so prolonged that, not being a "good sailor," Mr. Stark felt "land" sick, not fancifully, but really, and simply from the undulation in the earth.

Mr. S. Baring-Gould writes from Belluno that on Sunday morning, June 29, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the earthquake was felt in the Ampezzo Valley. The sensation was as if one were on board ship and the vessel had been struck midships by a wave. The house staggered, reeled, and then seemed to right itself. At Acqua Bona, three miles south of Cortina, cabinets of china and glass were thrown down. At Belluno, a portion of the town was ruined, nine persons killed, and many injured; the greater part of a church tower, with three of the bells, was thrown down; a fragment of the tower and one bell was left standing. The people of Belluno spent the following night in the open air on the hills, not venturing under their roofs again, and a slight shock was again felt at 2 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE LOBSTERS BEING EXTERMINATED.

The Boston *Traveller* says that all thoughtful fishermen are demanding protection for the Massachusetts lobster. Not only, it says, have lobsters on the coast "been taken in such great numbers as to threaten a speedy extinction of the race, but they are often wantonly destroyed because they are not large enough to boil. A veteran fishing captain assures us that he has often seen a potful of young lobsters crushed to death because they filled the pots and were too small for use. The stupid fellows who were guilty of this wanton destruction, without the sense of the cannibal who spares babies in order that they may acquire a maturity of flavor, never reflected that if they turned the young lobsters back into the ocean, another season would find them fit for the market, while their natural increase would have left many in the place and provided for the continuation of the race. If we can rely upon the information of prudent fishermen, there is a crying necessity for legislation in this State looking toward the prohibition of the capture of lobsters for some seasons, thus giving time for a restocking of our waters with them. It is not in this State alone that the extinction of the lobster is threatened; from various parts of the country come similar complaints of wholesale and wanton destruction, and there is a strong feeling among all who love the lobster, themselves and their fellow-men, in favor of protection."

THE STUFF OF HEROES.

Some incidents of the late fire at Michigammi and Spur Mines, Michigan, are thus related by a paper published in the vicinity: "It was in the neighborhood of the powder and nitro-glycerine magazines that the great danger lay. Had they exploded the loss of life would have been fearful, and in the efforts to avert this new danger great courage was displayed. Dr. Cobb, the old-time fireman and Fire Commissioner of Detroit, now superintendent of the Spur, after finding all efforts to save the stable and other buildings near vain, turned his attention to the powder magazine, and with buckets of water extinguished, several times, fire that had already eaten its way through the first layer of board, covering some 100 kegs of powder. Under the Michigammi magazine, (containing about one and a quarter tons of nitro-glycerine and eighty kegs of powder, eight of which were open,) located just below the miraculously saved mill, and set over the lake, the high water of last Spring had deposited a quantity of drift-wood, dry as powder then, which repeatedly caught fire, and was as often put out by Capt. Curly, assisted by a single Swede, who nobly stood by him, and crawling under the building the two threw out the burning wood with their hands."

MANSARDS IN BOSTON.

After alluding to the additional rate of one per cent. to be added in the insurance of buildings in this City having Mansard roofs, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "There are reasons for thinking that Boston underwriters may adopt a similar resolution. Their charge at present is, we believe, one-half of one per cent. extra on account of wood Mansard roofs, but this does not seem to have all the effect on builders and owners of warehouses that would naturally be supposed, especially in the light of our recent fires. In New-York a large number of buildings mounted with these roofs have been changed; but we do not know of one completed building in this city in which this alteration has been made. In many of the new buildings they have been left off; but there are enough of them built up to make those uninterested wonder that the lesson of November should be so soon forgotten."

BEATEN IN A STREET FIGHT.

Early yesterday morning John Mulholland, aged twenty-seven, residing in King-street, near Greenwich, became engaged in an altercation with a number of men on the wharf at the foot of West Twelfth-street, North River. A general free fight ensued, during which Mulholland was knocked down and badly beaten and kicked about the head by his antagonists. He afterward made his way to the Charles-street Police Station where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Ensign and he was taken to his home. Capt. Washburn sent several officers out to search for the men who had beaten Mulholland, and they soon succeeded in arresting John Harris and James Abernethy, who were fully identified as among the assailants.

Robert Kernan, aged nineteen, a driver, residing at No. 159 Perry-street, while engaged in a fight with some unknown persons in Hudson-street, was severely beaten about the head. He was found wandering in the street by Officer Miller, of the Ninth Precinct, who took him to the Charles-street Station, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Ensign, and he was detained as a prisoner, as he was too much intoxicated to take care of himself.

STABBED WITH A POCKET-KNIFE.

A quarrel occurred at 1:30 yesterday morning, at the corner of Prince and Mulberry streets, between James Laydon, aged nineteen, of No. 127 Mott-street, and Thomas Higgins, aged twenty, of No. 15 Marion-street, during which Higgins stabbed Laydon in the throat and right ear with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. Laydon was attended by Dr. Saville, and taken to his home. Higgins was arrested by Officer McManus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and was subsequently arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs, and committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

At 10:30 yesterday morning David Logan, of No. 300 Seventh-avenue, and Samuel H. Barrett, of No. 621 East Twelfth-street, were "skylarking" in Ninth-street, near Avenue C, when Barrett received a stab wound in the left side, at the hands of Logan, who held an open pocket-knife in his hand. The wound is of a very serious nature. Barrett was taken home by his friends, and Logan was locked up at the Union Market Police Station. He claims that the stabbing was entirely accidental.

THE KLAMATH AND MODOC TREATY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Monday, July 7, 1873.

In 1864 the Modocs, Klamaths, and a band of the Snakes who occupied the adjoining territory, were treated with by a commission appointed by the Government for that purpose. Klamaths and Modocs being essentially one people, speaking one language, it was, of course, advisable to have them located together, and though part of the Modoc land was in California, the reservation was ordered to be located in Oregon. About that time Mr. E. Steele, who was the Superintendent for Northern California, had already negotiated with the Modocs on the basis that they should remain in their own country, but that treaty was unauthorized, and received no attention, though it is possible that the Modocs were favorably impressed toward him, from the fact that he was willing to treat upon the basis of a retention of their own lands.

Four months afterward the Commissioners, Superintendent Huntington, and Indian Agent Logan, of Oregon, met the tribes above named in a beautiful grove situated north of Klamath Lake, and between the present location of Klamath Fort and Klamath Agency. The whole Modoc nation was present, having traveled from sixty to a hundred miles to be there, and no fault seems to have been found with the proposed treaty, nor was there any insistance on the treaty proposed by Superintendent Steele. The gathering was a gay one in many respects, for the various tribes were, of course, curious to see each other, and had much to say and much individual trading to do; gambling was carried on to a serious extent, for the Indian always carries his games with him. Dancing was a matter of course, for all the tribes have to dance over any important measure before it can be adopted. Great talks were held, in which the chiefs and leading men took their part. Huntington recognized Capt. Jack as a chief, it seems, to secure his influence in procuring a full attendance of the Modoc tribe, for he found that Jack was influential with the young men, and old Sconches was a trifle unpopular. Jack therefore received prominence, and was allowed to sign the treaty under his original name, Teint-poos, which means "The bird that pumps thunder."

For a week or so there was a high carnival of beef and flour for a free lunch; dancing to the music of wild Indian chants and rawhide drums; gambling and speech-making, all accompanied by a full-dress display of aboriginal finery that was busily kept up, and then the treaty was duly signed, not even a Modoc making any objection. Capt. Jack returned to Lost River with two-thirds of his tribe to await the ratification and promulgation of the treaty, and the rest remained there and took their chances with old Chief Sconches.

After two years the treaty was ratified, and from 1867 to this day there has been constant negotiation to induce Capt. Jack's band to come back and live on the reserve. I have a full record of all the efforts made, and they were so repeated and persistent that the whole nation seemed to humiliate itself at the feet of the haughty leader of a handful of Indian renegades.

ON THE RESERVATION.

In 1869 Superintendent Meacham went with a small military force and managed to surprise and terrify the Modocs so that the men principally fled, and the women and children and some of the remaining males were taken back to the reservation. Jack and his warriors had fled to the lava beds, but old Sconches and others went after him and induced them to join their families in peace.

It was the 30th of December, 1869, when they all assembled here, and several amendments to the treaty were assented to, and then a great reconciliation took place. The war-hatchet was formally buried between Klamaths and Modocs; chiefs and people shook hands and promised brotherly love. Jack said he wanted to become a model Indian farmer, and everything was lovely—it might even be said, if a strong phrase were permissible, the Modoc goose hung high.

Sensations were the order of the day, and the Superintendent, who was fond of an excitement and of an emotional nature, devised the greatest sensation of the season. The night of Dec. 31 saw all these things accomplished peacefully, and there was a genuine love-feast held on the shores of Klamath Lake that night under very exhilarating circumstances. The night was cold, for the mercury was below zero; huge fires blazed on the lake valley, around which the Indians gathered and made speeches to their hearts' content. One of them announced himself as a new convert to Christianity, and another, who had evidently traveled in his youth, said that thirty years before, in 1840, he had heard the missionaries of the valley preach about the Holy Ghost that was coming to bring great gifts to all the earth, and make all men better. He came home full of the idea, and found this people gambling and leading reckless lives, and he told them about this new-taught religion, and they called him a liar. He had waited and watched patiently for the coming, and here, after many days, when he looked into Meacham's eyes, and saw that he meant what he said, he recognized that the Holy Ghost appeared there in his person. He saw that the time was at last come when good gifts would be dispersed through all the earth, and for his part he wanted a new wagon and "hiyou ictas"—which merely means as many other things as possible. Such was the order of the eloquence that broke loose from the hearts of Modocs and Klamaths on that last night of the old year.

A MIDNIGHT LOVE-FEAST.

The mercury was at zero, and from the lake came the loud boom of cracking ice, that sounded like the roaring of great guns at sea. The night drew on, and as the hour approached Meacham explained to the listening thousand of savage minds the coming moment when the year should die and a new year be born. He exhorted them to make the moment auspicious by high resolves to live better lives and be better men. He stood there for a few moments, watch in hand, amid silence unbroken save by the booming of the ice upon the lake, and when the midnight came he announced it, and by preconcerted signal the new-born year was ushered in by the shouting of a thousand heathen voices, and the discharge of a hundred guns and revolvers, the only sound that, through the live-long night, had been able to dim the loud voices of the ice-bursts on the lake.

So the Modocs were on the reservation, and their advent there was hailed by the clamorous welcomes of the Klamaths and of all the rest; they, too, swore eternal fidelity to their obligations, but one of the Yainax chiefs says Capt. Jack told him when he went there that he did not mean to stay.

In February the Modocs were allowed to visit their old fishing on Lost River, where the fish run sooner than elsewhere, and were absent on leave a month. In April, Capt. Jack refused to select a place or places for permanent residence, and when the agent told him he should then proceed to locate the tribe himself, Jack assembled all the Modocs—taking advantage of the absence of Chief Sconches, who was off on a fishing excursion—and harangued them in the most excited manner. Their coming to the reserve had been a sudden thing, and against their will, and their departure was an instantaneous movement. So excited was the oratory of that April night, and so did the Modoc chief work upon the feelings of his people, that before morning they had "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stolen away."

Capt. Jack understands Modoc nature, has great natural cunning and intelligence, and has the qualities necessary to a ruler, and withal has a silvery tongue. He comes nearer to filling the modern idea of a politician than the heroic conception of an Indian chief. He led his people out of this modern Egypt into the wilderness of Modoc land, and he spoiled the agency people to the amount of eight days' rations and several mule-loads of barley that had just been issued to them.

Imagine the feelings of Old Sconches, the great chief of all the Modocs, when he received word—for ill news flies faster than the wind—that his people were all gone, had been led away by the false tongue of Capt. Jack, so that not even his own son or one of his most trusty "tillicums" had remained, or had even delayed to give him word. The old man was almost desolate, and his feelings must have been sorrowful enough to realize how his power was fallen; but the old chief was brave and resolute still. His fishing tackle was laid aside, and, mounting his "cuiton," he was soon galloping over hills and climbing mountains on his way to Lost River to reclaim his people. He came back alone, and went to the Commissary at Yainax, and got leave to bring his people back to that place; taking with him several of the Klamath chiefs as counselors and assistants, he went again and again. He repeated his visits after Capt. Jack threatened his life if he came once more; he took his life in his hand and went still again to plead with all of them, and especially with Sconches John, his brother, and it required all the power of pleading possessed by Sconches John to preserve the old man's life. Sconches said he would never come again, and on that promise Capt. Jack let him make his last appeal to the Modoc people. He presented before them the troubles they would surely meet, and urged them to return with him to Yainax, and gathering up the last handful he left the outlaw Modocs to their fate. By these successive appeals he won over one-third of his tribe, including his son Jim, and to this day every one of them has remained a quiet and contented resident on the Klamath reserve.

Here is an instance of stern Modoc faith to bear in mind when we condemn and execrate Modoc treachery.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH HARDWARE.

The London *Times* says: "Not a little interest and apprehension have been excited in the hardware district of which Birmingham is the centre, by advices lately to hand from New-York respecting the wonderful development of the iron and hardware industries of the United States. The accuracy of these advices is, indeed, to some extent confirmed by the serious diminution of orders for certain classes of hardware, the manufacturers of which have hitherto found in the American market their principal customers. Nor does it appear that our rivals in the States are content with satisfying the requirements of their own market, for their productions are already supplanting English goods in Canada, and to some extent in Australia and New-Zealand. A well-informed correspondent, writing from New-York under date June 5, thus refers to the subject in the Birmingham *Post*: 'On one point the hardware merchants of New-York are all agreed, that the day for the sale of English hardwares in the United States has almost departed. In some few special articles, such as pliers, &c., the Germans will probably always be able to undersell all competitors; some English manufacturers of long-established repute, such as Rodgers' cutlery, will also continue to be in demand, but for the rest foreign-made hardware will soon be unknown in this market, unless some unexpected turn of affairs changes for awhile the course of trade. And not only in this country, now competent to supply its own needs, but every year it is gradually increasing its exports of hardware to Canada, to the South American States, and to the British Australian Colonies. Indeed, it is a common boast that in a very short time the superiority of Yankee skill and ingenuity will force a market in England itself for many articles of American hardware; that Yankee cutlery will appear on English dinner-tables, and Yankee saws, augers, and chisels be preferred by the carpenters of Birmingham and Sheffield.' These statements are to some extent corroborated by the advices now being received by the merchants in Birmingham and Wolverhampton. There can be no doubt that the American manufacturers have turned to profitable account the opportunity afforded by the recent course of events in the English labor market. For some years the American manufacturers have had to contend with the disadvantage of dear labor; but this very circumstance has in the long run proved a benefit to them, seeing that it has enforced the application of labor-saving machinery on a much larger scale than has been attempted in this country. The superiority of American fine iron castings has long been acknowledged, and in the earlier years of hardware manufacture in the States, the dearness of labor was largely compensated by the substitution of cast for wrought iron, in almost all classes of produce. This advantage was, however, obtained at the expense of the quality of the goods for strength and endurance, and the necessity of increased mechanical appliances for the saving of hand labor became apparent some years since to the leading manufacturers of the States. The wonderful system of labor-saving machinery now existing is the result. Railway fastenings, door locks, spring bars, curry combs, tin wares, and some descriptions of edge tools are among the classes of produce in which American competition is beginning to be seriously felt in Birmingham and the South Staffordshire district. Last year's produce of iron rails in the States was nearly 1,000,000 tons, of which Pennsylvania alone yielded nearly one-half. Other descriptions of finished iron are also being produced in large and rapidly increasing quantities, and at the present rate of progress the shipment of iron from England across the Atlantic will soon become a thing of the past."

A FRENCH ST. PETER'S.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The Archbishop of Paris is asking permission from the Assembly to construct upon the summit of Montmartre an immense religious edifice, with a view to restore to France that peace which it has long ceased to enjoy. The Archbishop's request is conveyed in very prudent and moderate terms. It is certain that millions of francs will pour in from all parts of the country to contribute to the construction of the monument in all its desired splendor. But nothing can be done here without exaggeration and misconception. An article in the *Décentralisation*, of Lyons, written by the editor, M. Charles Garnier, commenting upon the idea set forth in the Archbishop's letter, shows to what extent this confusion of the throne and the altar, of the Roman Church and of Legitimacy, may be pushed. One of the most offensive claims put forth by the Legitimists is that while they are the guardians of the true monarchy, they are also specially appointed to protect the true faith. M. Charles Garnier is willing that a building larger than St. Peter's at Rome, and more beautiful than Solomon's Temple, should be constructed. He thinks that marble will issue from the earth and gold will fall from the skies, and that this temple will unite all the separate beauties of the Cathedrals of Milan, of St. Peter, of Amiens, of Chartres, of Rheims, of Cologne, of Strasburg, of Pisa, of Florence, of Sienna, of Venice, and of Notre Dame de Paris, 'as if those marvels had been collected by the hands of a divine architect.' He then looks forward to the time when the building is completed and the inaugural ceremony is prepared. 'Rome has consumed the barbarians; the Papacy has quitted its prison; Catholics are free in Poland and Germany and in Ireland; a French dynasty reigns in Spain and in the two Sicilies; and pontifical and royal processions such as no city has ever seen enter the temple. The greater part of the sovereigns of reconciled Europe surround the grand monarch who has restored France to its place at the head of the nations. Almost their equal in rank, glorious among them all, a French soldier, the fearless and blameless Marshal, stands behind him who is simply styled the king.' M. Charles Garnier, a man of ability, belongs to a party which is as scrupulous as it is loyal. Yet—or, perhaps, rather, therefore—he sees nothing wrong in mixing up politics with faith, he wishes to make war upon all Europe, and by means of war to recast the Europe of our day, while, by a truly poetical figure, he invites Marshal MacMahon to violate his word of honor as an honest man and a soldier for the sake of placing himself behind him 'who is simply styled the king!'"

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence *Journal* says that the sentiment in Rhode Island against removing the landed qualification for naturalized voters is one of the strongest in the community; and it continues: "It has strengthened with experience, and every effort to remove it has left it firmer than it was before. Some of the heaviest Republican constituencies, and some of the heaviest Democratic constituencies have sustained it almost unanimously, and a great majority of both parties in the whole State have repeatedly voted against its repeal. The people of Rhode Island are not bigoted or illiberal. There is a reason for this provision in their fundamental law; and they are the best judges of the matter. In our opinion, if the Government of New-York City was like the Government of Providence, in the control of those who pay the taxes, it would be greatly improved, in economy and in efficiency. But that is a question which each must decide for itself. The restriction upon our foreign-born voters would be quite out of place in an agricultural community. It is very different in a manufacturing and mechanical community, where the political power is in great centres of wealth and population. No one can doubt the good effect of our system upon the immigrant population. The requirement of a landed qualification has induced great numbers of them to purchase homesteads, which have very generally proved an excellent investment, in a pecuniary view, and which have given to their owners the position, the importance, and the self-respect which the ownership of a permanent home greatly promotes. In no State have the foreign-born citizens found greater inducements for settlement, and in none have they attained a greater degree of respectability and prosperity."

A DUEL AVERTED.

Two young men in Augusta, Ga., had a slight "difficulty" the other day, and there were, for a time, apprehensions among their friends that a duel would grow out of it. This was averted, as appears from the following statement in the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Friday: "On Tuesday morning, by advice of mutual friends of the parties and a number of other gentlemen who were anxious to avert a duel, the whole difficulty was referred to a board of honor, composed of Major J. B. Cumming, Major R. Martin and Mr. Ker Boyce. These gentlemen, after having the matter under consideration during Wednesday and yesterday, finally arranged a plan of settlement, late yesterday afternoon, alike honorable to both parties. This settlement, we understand, was satisfactory to the parties, and the difficulty is thus happily ended. We are indeed glad that such a termination has been reached. The names of the gentlemen composing the Board of Honor constitute a sufficient guarantee that in the settlement decided upon by them everything was arranged altogether honorably to the two gentlemen concerned."

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzales, Minister of State and of Finance; Borges, Minister of Justice; Maisonave, Minister of the Interior; Gonzales, Minister of War; Oviedo, Minister of Marine; Palanca, Minister of Colonies.

On the 17th inst. a large Carlist force was defeated by the Government troops at Igualada, in the Province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours' duration, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by the opposing forces.

Don Carlos is said to have forbidden interference with the Northern Railway line.

An Orsini bomb was exploded at the door while the Spanish Cortes was discussing the new Ministry.

The strike of the Barcelona workmen is over.

Citizens of Barcelona have been authorized by the Captain General to organize for protection against the Internationalists.

Don Carlos and 10,000 men are marching on Bilboa.

The highest pension for retired civil officers in Spain has been fixed by the Budget Committee at $800 a year.

The Shah has left Paris for Geneva.

In Vienna, on the 17th inst., there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which had proved fatal. In a single hotel there were forty-two persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six had died.

The French Assembly has taken a recess until the 17th inst.

HOME.

Ten thousand dollars will be required to rebuild the Navy Department building.

The Government is endeavoring to ascertain the full capacity of the fruit-distilleries of this country.

Of the 191 deaths in St. Louis last week, fourteen were from cholera and sixty-nine from cholera morbus.

James Gannon, formerly a barkeeper and lately a policeman in New Orleans, murdered his wife in St. Louis yesterday.

The demonstration made upon Galbraith by disguised men in McCracken County, Kentucky, on Thursday, was because of his having a negro wife.

From the report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it appears that there were 14,000 sick and disabled seamen treated in marine and other hospitals as against 12,303 in 1872, being an excess of 1,701.

In the "Lord" Gordon case the Court met at Fort Garry, Manitoba, yesterday, to hear the legal argument in the kidnapping case. The defense cited all possible authority, English and American, upon the prosecution. The court adjourned until Tuesday, when Judge Betawnay will give his decision.

A fire in the town of Hearne, Texas, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $40,000.

Julius Carl has murdered A. M. Smith in Louisville, Ky.

The wheat crop is secured in Kansas, and it is much better than had been reported.

Testimony in the great arson case on trial in Galveston, Texas, implicates several members of the Fire Department and also of the police force.

The Treasury balances at Washington, Saturday, were: Currency, $7,919,827; coin, $79,794,381, against $43,191,300, of which coin certificates were outstanding.

Internal revenue receipts at Washington, Saturday, were $356,329; the total for the month is $5,774,064.

In the contested land case of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, it has been decided that the lands in controversy belong to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. This case involved the title to nearly 100,000 acres of the best land in Kansas, worth at least $800,000.

A temporary injunction has been granted in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, restraining that official from selling or offering for sale the Missouri Pacific Railroad to satisfy an alleged balance or State lien amounting to about $8,000,000.

Over 200 employes of the Vandalia Railroad in Indiana and Illinois have recently been discharged owing to the great falling off in the freight business of the road.

Rev. Mr. Ancient, of Prospect, Nova Scotia, has received the sum of $639 05 from the citizens of Boston, with a request that he should retain one-half as a slight tribute of respect for his gallantry and humanity, and distribute the other half among such parties at Prospect Island as deserve notice for their attention to the wants of the shipwrecked passengers by the Atlantic.

In a letter to the Toronto *Globe* relative to the Canadian railroad scandal, Mr. McMullen states that he, of his own personal knowledge, is aware that there was a bargain with the Government for the expenditure of money; that he was informed by Sir Hugh Allan that moneys were actually paid to several members of the Government, and that he (Mr. McMullen) put in the possession of Sir John A. Macdonald the correspondence between Sir Hugh Allan and his American partners before the charter was issued to the Canada Pacific Railway Company.

Gov. Dix has appointed Randolph Wilthaus, Abram Duryee, Edward R. Bell, J. F. De Navarro, and Q. A. Gilmore commissioners to locate the line of the proposed Gilbert Elevated Railroad in New-York City.

LOCAL.

Mr. Dominick Roche, of the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, has prepared a statement of the number of new buildings, with their assessed value, erected in Brooklyn during the year from May 31, 1872, to May 31, 1873. It is shown that during the year 17,854 buildings were erected, the assessed value of which amounts to $5,050,600.

The masonry work of the Boston, New-York, and Montreal Railroad bridge over Croton Lake is completed.

The total general expenditures for public schools in the City last year was $3,630,487 77. The number of children taught during the year was 233,998.

It is now said that the Erie Directory are reconsidering the purchase of the coal fields in Pennsylvania, which they decided upon some time ago.

Ocean steam-ships City of Montreal, Egypt, Deutschland, Humboldt, Oceanic, Abyssinia, and India sailed Saturday, and steam-ship Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm arrived.

In pursuance of instructions from M. Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the French Consul General, M. A. L. de la Forest has issued a call to those of his nationality residing in this City under twenty years of age to register their names as French citizens at the General Consulate.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury on Saturday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest on the same, $58,373 48; interest on bond and mortgage and market rents and fees, $3,004 63; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $4,393 97; Croton-water rents and penalties, $19,563 30; licenses and fines, $100; total, $85,[illegible].

Work on the great Transatlantic balloon of the *Daily Graphic* has been rapidly pushed during the past two weeks, and every portion of the apparatus is now in an advanced stage of progress.

The Atlantics defeated the Mutuals at the Union Grounds on Saturday. During the progress of the game a shed which was in course of erection outside the fence fell, with about fifty persons who had climbed to the top to witness the game. The consequent confusion was great, but, fortunately, only two persons were injured.

A cricket match was played Saturday at Camp Washington, Staten Island, between the Zangari and Staten Island Clubs. The latter were the victors.

Eight hundred and nineteen persons were arrested by the police during last week; 895 deaths were reported; 482 births; 199 marriages.

The funeral of the late James Cushing took place Saturday from the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Commissioner Van Nort reports that there is no cause for alarm relative to the water supply.

Pardons have been received at the Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, for Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Simmons, who were imprisoned for furnishing their husbands with tools to enable them to escape.

THE PITTSBURG IRON TRADE.

VISIT TO A ROLLING-MILL.

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE TRADE—INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Friday, July 18, 1873.

The "Iron City," as Pittsburg is called, may well be entitled to such a name. As far as the eye can reach, up and down the rivers on either side of the city, as well as throughout the entire city itself, the countless chimneys of rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, and other establishments for the working and manufacture of iron are constantly in view. In enumerating the various articles of manufactures, those at least which comprise the industry of Pittsburg, iron, undoubtedly heads the list.

Iron ore in Pennsylvania was discovered by a party of adventurers while in search for gold and silver, which was supposed to be imbedded among the rocks and in the ravines and gulches of the Allegheny Mountains. As early as 1728 there were four furnaces in blast in Pennsylvania. The earliest furnace I can find on record in Western Pennsylvania was that of Turnbull & Marmie, which was located on Jacob's Creek, some fifteen miles from Pittsburg, which went into "blast" Nov. 1, 1790. The celebrated Huntingdon Furnace, the parent of so many others in Pennsylvania, was built in 1795, and owned by four Germans—Judge Gloninger, George Lusthaus, Peter Schoenberger, and Martin Dubbs—who commenced with a small investment of fifteen acres, one horse, and a pair of oxen. In 1804 the first iron foundry in Pittsburg was erected by Joseph McClurg. During 1812 Pittsburg's first rolling-mill was erected on the corner of Penn-street and Cecil-alley, by Christopher Cowan, and in 1814 Joseph McClurg built a cannon foundry, the nucleus of the famous Fort Pitt Foundry, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Smithfield-street, the old site now being occupied by the Post-office, Custom-house, and other Government buildings. At this place Mr. McClurg carried on the business of casting cannon. The boring machinery, however, was driven by horse-power, there being but three or four steam-engines in the whole town. Ten years prior to 1830 there had been thirty new iron-works planted in Pennsylvania, of which fourteen were charcoal blast-furnaces and sixteen bloomeries. At this time (1820) the iron trade all over the country was very much depressed on account of the limited demand; and from 1816 to 1820 the price of bar iron had declined from $160 per ton to $80 and $100 per ton, brought about by the importation of large invoices of English iron. In 1822 the iron trade of the United States was almost dead, the importation of all kinds of foreign iron being 15,000 tons against 6,000 tons of the previous year, and the highest price paid for bar iron in the United States from June, 1823, to July, 1824, was $46 per ton, with the average price for the same time at $42 per ton. According to evidence taken before a Congressional committee, the iron trade of the United States in 1828 somewhat revived, and at the towns on the sea-coast iron sold at $105 per ton, and in towns along the Ohio River at $115 and $125 per ton. At that time (1828) the total production for the year in the State of Pennsylvania was 22,600 tons bar and rolled iron, and the amount of iron castings turned out was 14,000 tons, making the two amounts equal to about 46,000 tons of pig metal, while the whole amount turned out in the United States for the year 1828 was 101,000 tons.

Pittsburg in 1829 contained eight rolling-mills, which gave employment to 300 hands. The number of iron-works built in Pennsylvania in the ten years ending Jan. 1, 1830, was forty-nine. The whole number of furnaces in the United States in 1830 was 202, and their total product of iron was estimated at 112,866 tons bar iron, and 191,536 tons pig metal, the total amount valued at $13,329,760; the number of hands employed was 29,254, whose annual wages amounted to $8,776,420. The price for hammered iron was $96 66⅔ per ton, but from the furnace or cupalo it sold at four and a half cents per pound. The annual consumption of bar iron during 1830 was 130,467 tons, and the iron imported footed up to 33,986 tons. In 1832, when railroad iron began to be in demand, no orders could be filled by American iron men, as the English mills could make a far better article, export it and undersell them. This was, doubtless, brought about by the extensive use of coke for fuel in the English mills, and at that time not introduced or used in the United States.

Coal is the pivot upon which all of Pittsburg's industries hangs. Fuel, in the first place, is of the most importance, and at her furnace doors, in and around Pittsburg, coal is found in inexhaustible quantities. If the mills and furnaces were located near the ore-beds, and the coal transported thither, it would eat up nearly all of the profits, as it takes five tons of coal to make one of iron. Thus it is that so many iron-works are located here. The total consumption of raw iron in this city during the past year was 600,000 tons, over two-thirds of which was Missouri and Lake Superior ores, and the remainder made up of home State and Virginia ores. For a long time it was a difficult matter to demonstrate that iron ore could be smelted in this city with a profit, and up to 1872 there were only five furnaces in blast in this city, which yielded a total product of 1,000 tons per week. At the present writing there are twelve furnaces, with a capacity of 3,600 tons per week. Some idea may be formed of the amount of raw iron consumed in this City in the manufacture of iron, by giving the figures for 1872 and comparing them with those of 1871. During 1872 the total receipts of iron ore, pig-metal, and blooms, were 496,648 tons, and in 1871, 367,207 tons. From advance sheets of the last census, I find that the total number of iron and steel-working establishments in this (Allegheny) County, is put at eighty-seven, and giving employment to 13,429 hands, whose yearly wages amounted, in 1870, to $8,210,867. In these eighty-seven establishments are invested a capital of $22,858,347. The cost of materials is placed at $23,744,746, yielding a net product of $39,189,044.

Just now there is a very great depression in the iron trade. With a light demand and an overstocked market, it is not difficult to see the cause. This being the case, importation to this market of raw iron will decrease, and many furnaces will, of necessity, be compelled to go out of blast.

Pittsburg has long been known as the "Iron City," but she must soon share this title with her rivals West—Chattanooga and St. Louis. Within the next ten years a marked revolution in the iron trade will doubtless occur, for Chattanooga and St. Louis are daily inviting English, Northern, and Eastern capital, and, with their inexhaustible beds of coal and iron ores, they will not be long in erecting new furnaces and rolling-mills in their immediate vicinities.

In order that your readers may gain some knowledge of the immense capital and energy needed to successfully carry on the manufacture of iron, I yesterday visited one of the largest mills in Pittsburg. On Second-avenue, running through to Third-avenue, in this city, is located the immense warehouse of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, proprietors of the American Iron-works. This building covers a plot of ground 150 by 200 feet, and is entirely iron-clad, to protect it from fire. From the Third-avenue side is the entrance to the various business offices. Upon entering, the visitor's attention is at once attracted to the beautifully-carved oak and walnut furniture, frescoed walls, and the remarkable cleanliness throughout. Here everything is conducted with the precision and minuteness of a bank. The iron-works, though some two miles distant, and on the opposite side of the Monongahela River, are connected for business purposes by the aid of their private telegraph wire.

On announcing the object of my visit, Mr. Laughlin escorted me through his entire warehouse. On the east side of the building runs the Pan Handle Railroad, from which a railroad-siding runs into the warehouse, and from it cars can be loaded and sent direct to every part of the United States. Within this building the stock usually carried amounts in value to about $60,000, made up principally of merchant bar iron, nails, spikes, and cold-rolled shafting. After inspecting the interior of the warehouse, I was ready to visit the main works up the river. During my ride thither, Mr. Briggs, the traveling agent of the firm, gave me considerable information concerning the trade. In 1853 the first mill or building, which now composes but a small part of the American Iron-works, was erected in the borough of Ormsby, about two miles from Pittsburg proper, by Messrs. Jones & Lauth. At that time there were not more than three or four houses in the vicinity of the mill, while now the surrounding country is closely built up, with a population of about 15,000 inhabitants. The works cover an area of twenty acres of ground, and give employment to 2,600 hands. In almost every nook and corner of this office are samples of iron, which have been either twisted, bent, cut, punched, or torn into almost every conceivable shape to test the various qualities for which the iron has been made. In every direction the ground is covered with a net-work of railroad tracks. Immediately opposite the American Iron-works, on the north side of the Monongahela River, Messrs. Jones & Laughlins have their blast furnaces. At present only one furnace or stack is in blast, the other one undergoing a thorough overhauling. Here everything is complete for the reduction of the ore. Located conveniently, with the Connellsville Railroad on one side and the river on the other, gives this furnace communication by rail or river. This furnace is known in the iron trade as the "Eliza" furnace, and covers 1,320 by 300 feet of ground, and all the metal made here is solely for the American Iron-works. This company possess their own ore-beds, coal-mines, limestone quarries, and make all their own coke. With all these facilities there is nothing to prevent them from turning out whatever quality of iron they may wish. Upon the second floor of the stock-house the iron ore is drawn up in small metal wagons on an inclined railway by a stationary engine. In the centre of this floor stands the "ore-crusher," the iron jaws of which are in constant motion. Into this machine the various grades of iron ore are placed, and instantly crushed into small pieces. In this room are stored car-loads of ore, coke, and limestone. The furnace which was in blast seemed to be in want of repair, it being now five years since it went into blast, running night and day all that time. The height of this furnace is forty-five feet, with a bosh of fourteen feet. The hot blast is supplied by four three-inch twyers. The filling up of this furnace is done at the charging platform on the top of the furnace. It usually takes about twelve hours for a furnace to melt enough ore to run sufficient metal to fill the molds in the casting-room. The floor of the casting-room is covered with cast-iron molds, instead of sand, which, for some purposes, make a better pig iron.

Crossing the river again to the American Iron-works, I passed through the works. First, Mr. Briggs conducted me into the puddling-mill. Under this roof are seventy-five puddling-furnaces, employing nearly 200 men. The bar of iron as it comes from the rolls is weighed, and the puddling-furnace from which it was taken credited with the weight. This done it is ready for the shears, when the shear-man cuts the bars up into small pieces. Leaving these furnaces, I passed into what is termed the "new mill." One feature was noticeable on entering, and that was its remarkably quiet-running machinery for a rolling-mill. With the exception of a single train of rolls, the rest of the ponderous iron rolling machinery was driven by belts, instead of the usual noisy gearing. The train of rolls which were geared were coupled to the eighteen-inch shaft of a ponderous fly-wheel of a 600-horse power engine. This fly-wheel is twenty-five feet in diameter and weighs forty tons. Its face is sixty-eight inches broad, and carries two thirty-two-inch belts, each 140 feet in length, from which the main line of shafting is propelled. Close by is the spot where boilers exploded last February with such fatal and disastrous results. To look at this mill now, no one who ever saw it before the disaster would know that anything had been taken out, except to replace the old boilers for the beautiful and compact Eclipse boilers.

From here I passed out into the foundry, a building 125 by 85. All the castings used by this establishment are made in this foundry, from a piece of metal weighing three ounces up to twenty-five tons. Here are also an air furnace and two cupolas for melting iron, which have a capacity to melt some thirty tons daily. Close by is the pattern shop, a building about 140 by 40. In the blacksmith shop iron is constantly being forged and fashioned into all manner of shapes. In this shop is a big 600-pound steam hammer, a fan, and a powerful shears and saw, both of the latter pasing through the toughest of iron as though it was so much wet clay. We next went into the nail and spike mill. This fine two-story brick building covers a space of 166 by 65 feet; within its walls one might as well be deaf and dumb as to attempt to carry on a verbal conversation, on account of the deafening din and racket produced by the whirling and oscillating movements of the machinery composing the nail and spike machines. In this department are sixty-two nail machines, six bolt and eight railroad spike machines, each and every one eating up iron as fast as it can be fed to them. These nail machines will turn out five hundred kegs of nails daily. From the same line of shafting which drives the nail-machines are belts which keep in movement at a very high speed some ten or twelve eight-foot grindstones, which are used solely to grind the nail-cutting knives. We next entered a long L-shaped building, where the cold-rolled shafting process is carried on. Nearly one-third of this building is occupied as a mammoth machine-shop. Here every engine, machine, shear, tool, and in fact everything that the men in these works require to work with, is made. Swung between the centres of twenty-foot lathes are mammoth castings, which are being turned, grooved, and polished, finally to come out rolls for shaping iron bars and plates. A little further on stood the iron planes, while near by were milling, tapping, and drilling machines, all in motion.

Passing through the machine-shop I soon came to where the iron was being cold rolled. The iron in the first place is rolled hot like any other bar or round iron, and comes out blue, rough, and scaly. The iron when melted in the furnaces that is intended to be cold rolled is of the finest quality. After the round bar-iron comes from the ordinary finishing rolls in the merchant mill, they are rough and scaly, and are taken to the bath-tubs. There are three of these tubs, of sufficient length to take in any required size. The first bath into which the bar of iron is plunged is a strong muriatic or nitric acid one, which completely removes all scale and other impurities from the surface of the iron. From this bath the bar of iron is lifted by tongs and plunged into a bath of strong potash, which neutralizes the action of the acid. From here the iron is placed into a bath of very hot water, which cleanses it, when it is immediately rubbed carefully with pumice-stone and hot water. All of these baths are heated with steam to such a degree that when the iron is taken out it instantly dries, thus preventing sudden rusting when exposed to the atmosphere. The iron is then ready to be cold rolled. In the centre of the floor is erected a train of rolls similar to the rolls for rolling merchant bar-iron while hot, except that they are much larger in diameter, more powerfully built, and possess a very refractory finished face surface. The bar to be rolled is hoisted into position, inspected closely, while at the same time the men at the rolls are adjusting everything to be in readiness. Everything complete, the word "Go" is given, and guided by a series of parallel rollers, fitted with grooves, the bar enters between the two ponderous rolls. Its progress through the rolls is very slow, and requires very close attention from the workmen. After passing through the rolls it is raised over the top roll and returned to its starting point. Here the bar of iron is again critically examined from end to end before repeating the operation. The first passage through the rolls gives the iron an appearance as if a file had been hastily drawn over it, at intervals, from end to end. Again the iron passes through the rolls, but this time its diameter is slightly reduced. Every time the iron passes through the inspector gives it a partial turn, probably a quarter of an inch, so that it will be reduced uniform in size. This process of rolling and rerolling is continued slowly and with much exactness. When nearly finished it is again closely gauged and otherwise inspected from one end to the other, and marked with chalk wherever harder rolling is required. When the iron has passed through the rolls for the last time, it is required to be passed through one of Whitworth's (English) gauge rings, which it must fit close and easy, and then it is ready for the market. So smooth and perfect is the surface of a piece of cold-rolled iron, that a piece of iron which has been turned and finished up in a lathe has never been made to equal it, either in strength or finish. Not only is the cold-rolled iron used for shafting, but engine-builders use it very extensively for pitmans, connecting bars, slides, &c., and fully ninety per cent. of all the finger-bars, knife-backs, &c., on the reaping and mowing machines made last year were made from cold-rolled iron in preference to steel. It enters also largely into the buggy and wagon tire trade, experience having proven it to be very durable. The rolls used in the manufacture of this kind of iron are made so that both round and flat iron can be rolled in all sizes. To drive the machinery for making this kind of iron it requires an engine of 375-horse power. After seeing this process for making cold-rolled iron, my tour through the works was completed, and I felt well repaid for my visit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 19.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

$5,000	N.Y.Cen.6s'87.	93	200	Erie Railway	64½
100	Md. Coal	22½	100	Union Pacific	28⅝
600	W. Un. Tel.	89¾	100	do	28¾
900	do	89⅞	100	do	28⅞
600	do	90	2700	do	29
500	do	90⅛	1800	do	29⅛
200	do s3.	90⅛	100	do s3.	29
300	do b3.	90¼	400	do	29
1600	do	90¼	100	do b3.	29
500	Harlem	129	100	Rock Island	111⅜
400	do	129½	300	do b3.	111½
200	Pac. Mail	38	100	do	111½
500	do	38⅛	900	do	111⅝
600	do	38⅜	100	St. Paul	53¼
100	do	38¼	200	North-west'n. b3.	71¼
200	do	38	200	do b3.	71⅛
300	do s3.	38¼	200	do	71
100	do b3.	38⅜	100	do	71⅛
1100	do	38⅜	500	do b3.	71¼
100	U. S. Ex. x.	71½	200	do	71⅝
100	do x.	71⅞	700	do	71½
300	do	72	100	do b3.	71⅝
100	do	72¼	100	do	71⅜
50	Panama	113	100	do	71¼
100	Erie c.	63⅞	200	North-w'n. Pf.	83½
100	do	63⅝	100	do	83¾
200	do	63½	500	Tol. & Wab.	72½
100	do c.	64	1000	do	72⅝
300	do	63¾	600	do b3.	72½
200	do	63⅝	1500	do	72½
100	do c.	64⅛	500	do	72⅝
400	do	63⅞	1000	do	72½
700	do b3.	64	100	do s3.	72½
100	do	64⅝	500	do	72⅝
100	do	64⅞	300	do	72¾
1800	do	65	100	do b3.	72⅞
300	do	65¼	500	do s3.	72⅝
900	do	65½	100	do	72⅝
500	do	65	300	Han. & St. Jo.	41
100	N. Y. C. & H.	104	300	Ohio & Miss.	40⅞
100	do	103⅞	200	do	41
500	do b5.	104	500	do	41¼
1300	do	104	100	C., C. & I. C.	32¾
13	Lake Shore	93½	100	do	32⅞
200	do b3.	93⅞	100	do s3.	32⅝
200	do s3.	93¾	300	do b3.	33
200	do	93¾	400	do	33
600	do b3.	93⅞	600	do	33⅛
500	do	93⅝	900	do	33¼
200	do b3.	94	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b3.	26
100	do	93¾			

MONDAY, July 21—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of June, render complete and official the Trade of the late Fiscal Year at this port, and we present as follows our usual summary.

The Import entries at New-York for June, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	June, 1873.	June, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$10,797,542	$9,769,316
Dutiable goods, bonded	10,936,539	17,913,638
Free goods	6,463,404	2,926,874
Total	$28,197,485	$30,609,898

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $8,972,554, or $1,963,985 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $26,233,500, upon which the Customs paid are $7,533,958, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 29 ℘ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in June, 1872, was $20,281,161, and the average tariff thereon 35 ℘ cent., or $6,943,233.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $950,051, as against $43,724 in June last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the Fiscal years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872-3. July 1 to June 30.	1871-72. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$412,765,697	$413,424,778
Total marketed	$428,829,542	$369,386,552
Customs thereon	126,374,609	147,900,891
Average tariff	30 ℘ cent.	40 ℘ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the twelve months, the value of $110,318,842 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month, under the Free Tariff, for consumption. For the corresponding twelve months of 1871-72, the free goods marketed amounted to $730,015,900.

The amount of Foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the twelve months is $7,608,335 against $2,384,134 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in twelve months were as follows:

July	$7,251,160	January	$10,763,626
August	19,335,157	February	12,893,638
September	13,274,127	March	12,101,275
October	10,655,391	April	9,826,491
November	7,274,160	May	8,862,528
December	6,603,157	June	7,533,958
Total New-York duties collected			$126,374,609
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			4,935,713
Total deposited at New-York			$131,310,326

Of the original Import entries of the year, exclusive of Specie, the proportions of Dry Goods to General Foreign Merchandise were as follows:

	1872-73. Fiscal Year.	1871-72. Fiscal Year.
Dry Goods	$125,086,690	$139,903,902
General Merchandise	287,679,007	273,520,876
Total	$412,765,697	$413,424,778

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of May were as follows:

	June, '73.	June, '72.
Domestic produce	$23,225,558	$19,048,152
Foreign re-exports	1,217,768	1,043,408
Gold and silver	6,655,996	12,538,202
Total June clearances	$31,099,322	$32,629,762

The exports of all descriptions, from New-York, for the fiscal years 1873 and 1872, respectively, compare as follows:

	1872-3. Fiscal Year.	1871-2. Fiscal Year.
Domestic produce	$258,436,562	$215,729,972
Foreign re-exports	11,452,133	10,332,801
Gold and silver	62,663,427	59,425,823
Total	$332,552,122	$285,488,596

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,530,335, against $7,121,202 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,427,800, against $4,913,437 same time in 1872. The exports of Gold and Silver, $3,944,533, against $4,641,026 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $2,475,634.

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	June	$28,197,485
February	38,726,564	July 5	4,112,009
March	42,625,933	July 12	9,432,296
April	36,597,173	July 19	6,530,355
May	34,419,370		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$238,339,937
Total 1872 to date			251,937,983
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,598,046

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, is as follows:

January	$20,050,550	June	$24,443,326
February	21,130,002	July 2	4,112,009
March	21,982,209	July 9	4,964,501
April	25,610,719	July 16	5,427,800
May	26,253,026		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$153,974,142
Total 1872 to date			$119,919,290
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,054,852
Gold, July 19, 1873			116 ℘ cent.
Gold, July 20, 1872			114½ ℘ cent.

The Export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	June	$6,555,996
February	3,670,444	July 5	401,515
March	3,850,432	July 12	4,124,588
April	3,850,810	July 19	3,944,533
May	2,943,583		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$36,569,889
Total 1872 to date			48,254,281
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,684,392

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,637,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,736
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July 5	1,004,348	July 5	3,630,181
July 12	2,345,410	July 12	3,063,402
July 19	2,475,634	July 19	1,243,849
Total, 1873	$69,692,400	Total, 1873	$46,281,524
Total, 1872	81,311,255	Total, 1872	51,829,645

The Customs in July are running ahead of last year, but it will be borne in mind that a large amount of Goods was then held in Bond for the reduction of the Tariff, Aug. 1. In August the Customs deposited at New-York alone amounted up to $19,320,000, which is $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 more than they are likely to reach this season.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,703,600
Decrease in Specie	2,384,400
Increase in other Legal Tenders	542,600
Increase in Deposits	1,209,500
Decrease in Circulation	10,300

	July 20, '72.	July 12, '73.	July 19, '73.
National Capital	$71,782,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,390,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,540
Loans	304,822,500	288,174,500	289,878,100
Gold & Gold Notes	29,571,800	34,638,000	32,263,600
Other Legal Tend'rs	52,895,600	48,329,900	48,872,500
Deposits	247,551,300	238,916,900	240,206,400
Circulation	27,376,000	27,291,800	27,281,500
In Sub-Treasury	46,119,400	65,551,156	67,939,300

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	July 12, '73.	July 19, '73.	July 20, '72.
Deposits	$238,916,900	$240,206,400	$247,551,300
Circulation	27,291,800	27,281,500	27,376,000
Total	$266,208,700	$267,487,900	$274,927,300
Required 25 ℘ cent.	$66,552,175	$66,871,975	$68,731,825
Actual basis	82,987,900	81,146,100	82,467,400
Excess	$16,435,725	$14,274,125	$13,735,575
Rate of money	4@5 ℘ ct.	4@5 ℘ ct.	3@4 ℘ ct.

The Export of Gold tells for the first time on the Gold Notes Average of the Banks. The shipments of American Gold Coin, exclusive of Silver Bullion and Foreign Coin, for the fortnight amount to $5,950,000. The Treasury sold and paid out, in excess of Customs receipts, nearly enough to supply the demand week before last. Last week, although the sales from the Office were $1,500,000, the Customs receipts absorbed $2,475,000, and only $1,243,000 was paid for Gold Interest. The Bank movement is not, nor likely to be, perceptibly weakened by the withdrawals of Gold for shipment, nor the price of Money affected. If the operation (which is undoubtedly forced in a considerable measure) be continued for several weeks to come, it will simply repeat the experience of last Summer, and *that* was followed by a decline of 2½@3 ℘ cent. in Gold by the First of September, with less Produce going forward, and fewer important American negotiations pending abroad.

The Trade of the week past was much brighter than of late for the Dry Goods interest, Domestic as well as Foreign. The Domestic Commission people are better employed, and there is excess of Foreign Goods coming in to discourage the Importers. Of course a good many of the latter complain of inadequate profits and make frequent references to the poor trade in the Spring, but it is abundantly evident that the fine promises of the new or coming crops, and the large receipts to meet the export demand for the produce of last year's crops, have put a very cheerful look upon the prospects of trade. In turn, the same causes are helping the traffic of the Railroads, and, indirectly, financial confidence in Wall-street.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 20, '72.
American Gold	115⅞@116⅛@116	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	119@119⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118⅞@118⅞	114¾
U. S. New 5 ℘ cents	115¾@115⅝	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	100⅜@101	101¾
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	83@82½	90
New-York Central	103½@104¼@104	98
Rock Island	110⅜@111⅝	111¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜@41	46¼
St. Paul Common	52¼@53⅜	56
St. Paul Preferred	73@74¼	78½
Toledo and Wabash	69⅝@72½	76⅜
Union Pacific	27⅝@29	36⅛
Erie	59¾@58@65	52
Western Telegraph	86⅛@91¼@88⅞@90⅜	75⅜
Pacific Mail	37½@39¼@38½	77¾
Lake Shore	92@94¼@93⅞	92⅞
Harlem	128@129¼	114½
North-west Common	69½@71¼	74⅜

The price of Gold left off as it opened for the week, 115⅞@116 ℘ cent. The further shipment of $2,938,000 American Gold Coin had no effect upon the market price. The Exchange on London was below the shipping point of Gold nearly all the week, but the difference was paid by the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room who induced the shipments. Some of the same people tried their fortune, in the opposite direction, by selling *short* Western Telegraph, Lake Shore and Erie on the Stock Exchange, and perhaps other Stocks, but with no better luck. Indeed, on Erie Stock, at the close of the week, after very heavy contracts to deliver at lower figures, they must have suffered severely. The difference from 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday to 2:30 P. M. was about *seven ℘ cent.*, and the settlements are not yet through with. The orders to sell are supposed to have been extended by Cable to London, in order that the two markets should act and react upon each other. The surprise is, that Mr. Gould, whose hostility to Erie is natural enough, should have enlisted so many followers, to their loss, after repeated warnings that neither Gould, nor Drew, nor all Wall-street, can control Erie Stock under its present administration and its ample and powerful support abroad. These people won no laurels fighting the Vanderbilt Stocks early in the week. They made no progress in their second Gold speculation by way of recompense of losses by the first, and yet in a few days they could venture *short* contracts in a Stock which they had no means of commanding by tens of thousands of Shares!

The advance in the New-York and Harlem Railroads is quite general, and the speculation, at the close on Saturday, was strong, and confidence in the market extremely buoyant. The Western Telegraph, after a rise to 91¼ ℘ cent. a few days before, under a rush on the part of some of the *short* sellers of the week before, to cover their contracts, left off 90⅜ ℘ cent.

The Broadway Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The German-American Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

Gov. Dix has very properly declined to approve a Bill passed through the late Legislature at Albany for the exclusive benefit of the United States Mortgage Company of this City. This recently-established concern is useful enough in its way in lending Foreign Capital on American Mortgages, and in pledging these Mortgages upon its own Debentures abroad, so as to supplement the operation; but it is entitled, in no sense, to have such Debentures or Bonds recognized under New-York law as proper to be invested in by Trustees, Guardians, Executors, &c. We appreciate the modest shrewdness of the President of the Company in engineering such a privilege through the Legislature, but the Governor is not the less to be thanked for arresting it.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the [illegible] Coal, Iron, and Timber regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company**, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, **Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds**, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First-Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large.

These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.

We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 94 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.—This bank, having removed to its new and commodious offices, No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-st., is now prepared to open new accounts on liberal terms.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton irregular and nominal; Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 159 bales; gross, 159 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,165 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 1,400 bales; stock, 33,405 bales.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton firmer; Texas Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 138 bales; exports, coastwise, 569 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,815 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton firm for good grades; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 729 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,756 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 301 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 6,574 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 58 bales; sales, 143 bales.

MOBILE, July 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 305 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,566 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; receipts, 247 bales; shipments, 1,087 bales; stock, 9,820 bales.

SAVINGS BANKS PASS-BOOKS.

A case of much general interest has just been tried in the Superior Court of Buffalo, before Judge James M. Smith and a jury, the circumstances, as stated by the *Commercial Advertiser*, being as follows: "Edwin Appleby, a mechanic, had upon deposit in the Erie County Savings Bank the sum of $925 50, his entire property. On the 23d of April last the pass-book given him by the bank was stolen from his trunk, which was locked and in his room at his boarding-house. The thief, a former room-mate, who had become familiar with Mr. Appleby's signature, presented the pass-book to the assistant teller of the bank and demanded the money. The teller was not acquainted with Mr. Appleby, and on comparing the signature to the receipt signed by the thief in the name of Appleby with the latter's signature upon the bank's signature-book, concluded that the signature was genuine, and paid the entire amount of the deposit to the forger and thief, who immediately fled from the city. The thief has never been seen in this city since. Upon discovering the loss of his pass-book, Appleby gave notice of the fact at the bank, and was then informed that his money had been paid, as above related. Upon demanding his money, Mr. Appleby's attention was called to a by-law of the bank, printed in his pass-book, as follows:

> Although the bank will endeavor to prevent fraud upon its depositors, yet all payments to persons producing the pass-books issued by the bank shall be valid payment to discharge the bank. In case of lost books, the bank will decide as to the person to whom payment shall be made, without the right of depositor in such lost book to question the correctness of the payment.

Mr. Appleby claimed that the by-law had escaped his attention. The bank refused to pay him, and thereupon the suit was brought. The plaintiff's counsel insisted that the by-law was not reasonable, and consequently was void, and that, in any event, the jury should be allowed to pass upon the question whether the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying the money under the circumstances. The theory of the defense, in trying the case, was that Appleby had either drawn the money himself, or was in collusion with the alleged thief who drew it. Justice Smith, however, held that the by-law was a reasonable one, and that the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying over the money to the bearer of the pass-book. He directed a verdict for the defendant, subject, however, to the opinion of the General Term. The decision was given, therefore, without reference to any disputed question of fact."

GOV. AUSTIN'S WITHDRAWAL.

The following is the letter of Gov. Austin, withdrawing his name as a candidate for renomination, which was read at the Minnesota Republican State Convention:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, July 16, 1873.

Gen. L. F. Hubbard:

DEAR SIR: I learn from various sources that there is a difference of opinion among the delegates to the Republican Convention, which is to convene to-day, as to my position, some believing or alleging that I am a candidate, and others not so understanding it. I desire to say that I have not been a candidate for re-election, and that there is not a delegate in the Convention that is here at my instance, or that of my personal friends, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Certain I am that I have not inspired any efforts on their part to bring about my renomination. I desire that the controversy be confined to the three candidates aspiring to the office, and trust I may not be antagonized with them. I shall be satisfied with the deliberations of the convention, whatever the result, and pledge my hearty co-operation to secure a ratification of its action at the polls.

You are at liberty to use this communication at your discretion.

Respectfully yours,
HORACE AUSTEN.

COMPLICATED BANK CASE.

Chief Justice Farwell, of Illinois, on Thursday afternoon, rendered a decision in favor of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, in a somewhat singular case, which the Chicago *Journal* explains as follows: "The bank discounted a customer's note which had not matured when the cause of action arose. The customer had money to his credit, against which he drew a check which passed into the hands of the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, and was duly presented. Before payment of the check was demanded proceedings had been commenced which eventuated in the individual being adjudged a bankrupt. The bank retained the money to meet the note which had not matured, and has succeeded in holding it against the claims of the Grand Rapids Bank and the assignee. A chancery suit having been instituted by the Bank of Grand Rapids to recover the amount of the check, the Chicago bank claimed an equitable offset to the moneys which were lying in its hands at the time the check was presented. The case was argued on a demurrer to the bill, and Judge Farwell sustained the demurrer, dismissing the bill filed by the Grand Rapids concern. The case is a very complicated one, and numerous authorities were cited on both sides. It is probable that further proceedings will be taken

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	31	Hides, No.	2,318
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	126	Hides, bdls.	101
Cotton, bales	810	Hemp, bales	47
Flour, bbls.	7,132	Lead, pigs	425
Meal, bbls.	125	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Meal, bags	330	Oil-cake, pkgs.	110
Wheat, bushels	381,654	Cut-meats, pkgs.	34
Corn, bushels	137,788	Lard, tcs.	300
Oats, bushels	66,631	Lard, kegs	139
Rye, bushels	24,282	Cheese, pkgs.	11,900
Malt, bushels	2,000	Butter, pkgs.	2,705
Beans, bbls.	117	Tallow, pkgs.	82
Eggs, bbls.	667	Starch, pkgs.	1,400
Hops, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds.	206
Leather, sides	5,887	Tobacco, pkgs.	92
Spirits Turp., bbls.	123	Whisky, bbls.	569
Resin, bbls.	500	Wool, bales	545

BARK—There has been very little inquiry noted for stock in the local market, and values have been almost wholly nominal. From Philadelphia the report is also of slow movements, at essentially unaltered figures.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Domestic product has been in more request at buoyant prices. Foreign has been scarce and wanted. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been advanced ⅛c., with a liberal demand. Sales have been 4,000 bags per Minet, at 19⅛c., gold; 3,800 bags do. per Noren, on private terms; 1,000 bags per steamer Ontario, and rumored 1,500 bags per P. C. Warwick, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quiet, for early delivery, at unchanged prices. Sales have been 578 bales, including 349 bales to spinners and 229 bales to speculators. Forward deliveries have been advanced 1-16c.@⅛c., with a small trade. Sales, since our last, 6,450 bales, of which 800 bales last evening, and 5,650 bales to-day, at 20¼c.@20⅜c. for July, 20 1-16c.@20⅛c. for August, 18½c.@18 7-16c. for September. The receipts at this port to-day were 810 bales, including 497 bales from Savannah, 90 bales from Baltimore, 223 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,057 bales, and since Sept. 1, 3,528,891 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

FERTILIZERS—Very little business is in progress at the moment, yet quotations are without important change.

FISH—There has been a good demand noted for most kinds, on a firm basis as to prices, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 75@$6 50 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$11 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair, scarcely so active as yesterday, with a very strong market, and desirable grades offering sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,000 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 50; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 80, chiefly at $5 25@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 40; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 80 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$4 65
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 80
Extra State	6 30@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been very firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl.... Of Oregon Flour small lots of choice Extras were placed at $9 50@$9 75 ℘ bbl.... California Flour has been quiet, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ℘ bbl.... Rye Flour has been active at firm prices; sales embrace 400 bbls., ranging from $4 40@$5 40 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 675 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25 ℘ bbl.... Corn-meal has been active at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 30@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie, and $3 75@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,300 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1 05@$1 71 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal quiet at from $6 75@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and prices have been ruling a trifle lower. The supplies have increased, and there has been more disposition to sell at the slight decline, with exporters holding off to some extent. Sales have been of 4,000 bushels at $1 27@$1 30 for Rejected Spring; $1 36@$1 36½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 55 for White Western; $1 46 for inferior No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 50 for Prime No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 2 Duluth. Rye has been quiet at 76c.@78c. for Western. Barley and Barley-malt have been dull and unchanged. Corn has been somewhat depressed, with a slight concession in prices. The demand has been quite moderate from exporters. Sales have been 91,000 bushels at 54c.@56c.; Steamer Western Mixed, 56c.@61c.; Rail, 56c.@56½c.; Kiln dried, 65c.; Old Western Mixed, 50c.@53c., heated. Oats have been ruling dull and a trifle lower; sales have been reported of 36,000 bushels, 42c.@44c. for New Mixed Western, 46c.@52c. for White Western, 42c.@43c. for Black Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted quiet, with bags at 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; Bagging at 10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14¼c. for prompt deliveries. Sales have been 800 rolls cloth in Boston on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for Hay has been light, with values weak. Straw has been in light request within our previous range.

HEMP—Sales embrace 500 bales Manila Hemp at 10½c., gold, and 250 bales Jute Butts at 1⅞c., currency. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10⅛c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—The demand has been very light, the business limited through firmness of importers. The business during the past week is reviewed as follows: Sales have been 2,240 Dry Montevideo, seconds, 20 to 23½ lbs., at 22c., gold, 2 to 4 months; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 20 lbs., at 25c., gold 60 days; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, Steer, part in Boston, 22 lbs., on private terms; 3,180 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,060 Dry Tobasco, 19 lbs., on private terms; 13,730 Dry Texas and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, Cow, in Boston, 47 lbs., at 13½c., gold, 60 days; 5,075 City Slaughter and Western, 50 to 70 lbs., part at 11¼c., currency; 30,085 Hides and 17 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms. Stock on hand—97,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 72,700 Dry Montevideo; 29,700 Dry Rio Grande; 2,500 Dry Central American; 3,900 Dry Bogota; 9,400 Dry Zanzibar; 1,650 Dry and Salted Tampico; 450 Dry and Salted Mexican; 10,800 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; total, 228,200 Hides and 385 bales Calcutta Cow, 463 bales Calcutta Buffalo. Same time last year 245,250 Hides and 1,276 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at steady prices; sales, 358 hhds. and 46 tcs. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine has ruled very quiet, and prices are unchanged. Sales are 40 bbls. at 45c. Resins—Strained is quiet, but with meagre supplies; prices are firmer; quoted at $3@$3 10 for common and good. The fine grades are neglected at the moment. Sales are 2,500 bbls. last evening at $3 20.

NAILS—The general market is without animation, the demand being mostly for supplies to meet the present very moderate wants of purchasers within the previous range as to values.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and somewhat depressed through reports from the Creek. Sales, 2,500 bbls. Refined at 17¾c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¾c.@8c.; Refined at 17¾c.@17⅞c.; cases at 23c. Naphtha, 10c. In Philadelphia, the market has been dull at 18¼c. for Refined.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and weak, with cash lots of New Mess quoted at $17@$17 12, and balance of the month $16 90. Sales have been 250 bbls. for August at $16 95, 250 bbls. for September at $16 90, and 500 bbls. for October at $16 50. Extra Prime, $15; Prime Mess, $16 37@$17 50, with 100 bbls. City sold on private terms. Dressed Hogs have been selling lower; quoted at 6½c.@7⅛c. Bacon has been quiet and firm at 9c. for Long Clear, and 9½c. for Short Clear; sales have been 25 boxes Short Rib at 9c., and 50 boxes light Long Rib on private terms. Lard has been steadily held, with a quiet trade; cash lots, 8⅞c.; balance of the month, 8 15-16c.@9; August, 8 15-16c.; September, 9 1-16c.; sales have been 500 tcs. for September, 9 1-16c.; 1,000 tcs. for November, 9c. New Lard, on the spot, 8¾c.@8 7-16c. Of City, 150 tcs. Steam brought 8⅝c., and 100 tcs. No. 1, 7⅞c. Cut-meats lightly dealt in at unchanged prices; sales, 5,000 bbls. Pickled Bellies, 10½ lbs., 10c.; 3,000 lbs. Ribbed Bellies, 12 lbs., 8⅞c.; 4,000 lbs. do., 21 lbs., 9¼c.; 1,000 fresh Shoulders, 8c.; 500 loose City pickled Shoulders, 9c.; 20 tcs. bagged Hams, 15½c.@16.... Beef has been quiet since our last at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do., ℘ bbl.... Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for Indian Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands. Butter has been weak for common grades on a fair offering of other qualities. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@20c. for Western; 21c.@23c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock.... A good demand has been noted for desirable qualities of Cheese, at about previous quotations.... State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12⅝c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 8c.@12c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—All kinds of stock rule quiet, on a nominally unaltered basis as to values. We quote: Clover at from 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—The business during the last week is reviewed as follows: Goat—Receipts, 13 bales Laguayra, 2 bales Porto Cabello, 83 bales Aspinwall, 2 bales Vera Cruz, 2 bales Tampico, and 4 bales New-Orleans; sales, 340 bales Mexican, 50 bales Curacoa, 49 bales Maracaibo, and 20 bales Payta, on private terms. Deer—Receipts, 35 bales Para, 423 bales Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 42 bales Aspinwall, 7 bales Minatitlan, 18 bales Vera Cruz and Sisal, 2 bales Tampico, and 2 bales New-Orleans; sales, 4,000 lbs. Para, 5,000 lbs. Sisal, 60,000 lbs. Porto Cabello and Laguayra, and 2,000 lbs. Central American on private terms. Goat—Tampico, 47c. ℘ lb.; Matamoras, 47c. ℘ lb.; Vera Cruz, 45c. ℘ lb., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Payta, 47½c. ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 50c. ℘ lb.; Cape, 35c.@40c. ℘ lb.; Madras, ℘ skin, 50c. ℘ lb.; Patna, 30c.@37½c. ℘ lb., currency. Deer—Honduras, 57½c. ℘ lb.; Vera Cruz, 60c. ℘ lb.; Guatemala, 65c. ℘ lb.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c. ℘ lb.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c. ℘ lb.; Sisal, 57½c. ℘ lb.; Angostura, 50c. ℘ lb.; Para, 60c. ℘ lb.; Porto Cabello, 55c. ℘ lb., currency.

SUGAR—Raw has been moderately active and strong. Sales have been 380 hhds. Muscovado at 8½c., 475 hhds. do. at 8 3-16c., and 519 hhds. Melado on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in very good request, with Powdered now quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9c.@10⅛c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been sparingly dealt in at steady prices; sales have been 70 lbs. at 8½c., and 25,000 lbs. out of town [illegible] at 8 7-16c.

WOOL—There has been a moderately [illegible] noted since our last in most kinds of Domestic, the offerings of which have been on the increase, while holders of new clip have shown confidence as to values, and have been unwilling to make concessions from asking rates, especially in view of the advices from the interior of increased activity, with a somewhat firmer range of prices. Manufacturers, however, do not seem disposed to make free purchases of stock, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the market for woolens. The trade call is as yet comparatively spiritless. Values in the local market are without decided change. California and Texas product is in rather better supply and without notable animation. Foreign is somewhat brisker, the main inquiry, in good part speculative, being for Montevideo stock, within our range. European reports are rather favorable for sellers, who manifest less urgency in their efforts to place supplies, particularly of really desirable grades. The reported sales during the week embraced equal to about 217,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, mostly at from 47c.@51c.; 48,500 lbs. Domestic Pulled, partly at 43c.@48c.; 28,000 lbs. unwashed stock on private terms; 20 bags tub-washed at 52c.; 31,000 lbs. scoured at 45c.@84c.; 13,000 lbs. combing, part at 46c.@48c.; 97,500 lbs. California Spring within the range of from 20c.@28½c., chiefly at 25c.@28c.; 71,000 lbs. do. Fall at 17c.@23c.; 5,000 lbs. Texas, mostly at 31c.; 22,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 330,000 lbs. Montevideo within the range of 30c.@34c.; 175 bales and 18,000 lbs. Cape, part at 33c.@36c., and 40 bales Donskoi on private terms.... From the interior, new clip comes quoted at from 40c.@46c. in Ohio, and 35c.@44c. in Michigan, with an enlarged volume of business. Relative to the Michigan trade, the Detroit *Free Press* says: "The season, which has been an active one and remarkably steady, is drawing to a close early. The variations throughout the whole State in prices have been within the range of 35c.@43c. The amount of Wool received and shipped since the season opened is quite considerable, the business of the month ending July 12 having been as follows: Received, 1,064,375 lbs.; shipped, 1,028,244 lbs. In addition to this, large amounts are still awaiting shipment at nearly every railroad station in the interior."

WHISKEY—Has been quoted a shade firmer with a little better demand; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. at 93c.@93½c.

FREIGHTS—There has been very little business to-day. The inquiry from the Grain trade has continued fair, but there has been a limited amount of room available at very firm rates. The chartering trade has been quiet. To Liverpool, by steam, 4,800 bushels Grain at 12d.; 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. To London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d.; 600 bbls. Resin at 5s. 7d. To Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d.; 8,000 bushels do., at 10¾d.@11d. To Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, July 19.—The receipts of domestic Wool for the week have been 10,220 bales, against 4,179 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 17,448 bales in 1871. The receipts of foreign have been 1,442 bales, against 717 in the same period last year. There is no change to notice since last week in any kind of domestic. Upwards of 2,000,000 pounds have been received during the week, mostly new fleeces, and, with the large supplies on the way, there will soon be a splendid assortment of Wool to select from. Our market is entirely free from any speculative excitement. The comparatively high prices now ruling at the West, and the favorable advices from abroad, having apparently no effect on the market, as prices have been quite steady and uniform during the week. California Wool continues to go into consumption about as fast as received, and 35c. must still be considered an outside price for the best lots of Northern, although an occasional sale of very choice is made at a shade higher. The week's sales foot up 1,459,700 lbs., of domestic, and 372,700 lbs. foreign. Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have sold at 47c.@53c., but mostly at 47c.@50c.; common to choice Michigan at 45c.@50c.; old and new Wisconsin at 46c.@47½c.; Delaine and Combing, 49c.@59c.; Unwashed, 30c.@36c.; Tub, 47c.@52½c.; Spring California, 22c.@37c.; Fall California 20c.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Spring Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Fancy Minnesota do., $7 62½. Wheat in fair demand and higher, but irregular, closing below the best price of the day; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 22@$1 23 cash; closed dull at $1 21¼; July closed at $1 21; August at $1 16½; September at $1 11; No. 1 Spring quiet; hard sold at $1 31; No. 3 Spring at $1 10; Rejected at 93c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 mixed at 37½c. spot, 37¾c.@37⅞c. August, 39⅜c. September; Rejected at 34c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28½c.@28⅝c. spot, 28c. August; Rejected at 26c.@26½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 56c.@57c. Barley dull and nominal for spot; active and higher for future delivery; sales of No. 2 Fall, seller September, at 80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork quoted at $15@$15 25 spot; sales of September at $14 90@$15. Lard dull and unchanged; sales of Summer Steam at 7⅞c. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, 7½c., loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky in good demand; sales at 90c.@90½c., closing at 90c. bid. Freights in fair demand and lower; by Lake on Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Kingston, 10½c. on Corn. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 251,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—3,900 bbls. Flour, 125,257 bushels Wheat, 108,388 bushels Corn, 93,071 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Canal shipments—95,733 bushels Wheat, 35,053 bushels Corn. Rail exports—21,450 bushels Wheat, 82,441 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley. Canal Freights firmer; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c.@6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, [illegible]; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat strong and higher; sales, 7,800 bushels Sheboygan at $1 42; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 38, quoted; Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 41½; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 35@$1 46; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37@$1 38; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 35; White Canada at $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan at $1 65@$1 82½. Corn quiet; no sales reported; quoted, No. 2 Dry at 46½c.@47c.; No. 2 at 45½c.@46c. Oats steady; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 38½c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Flour—Small business; prices unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand for best grades; New No. 3 Fall, $1 20; New No. 2 Winter Red, $1 35. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38½c. in warehouse; 43c. sacked. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 33c.@34c. in elevator; 36½c.@37c. sacked. Barley—No market. Rye dull at 57c.@58c. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon quiet and a shade better on future deliveries; shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. cash and August. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 65. Cattle firm; common to medium Texans, $2 25@$3 50; fat do., $4 25@$4 75; fat native Cows, $3 50@$4; good to choice Steers, $4 50@$5 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, July 19.—Flour in good demand and steady; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57; 2,500 bushels fair White Canada at $1 85; 1,200 bushels choice do. at $1 90; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 92. Corn dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Low Mixed at 54c.; 2,800 bushels High Mixed at 55c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c., to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—24,700 bushels Wheat, 1,719,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,261,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Flour in fair demand; Extra Family, $5 75; A No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $8. Wheat in fair demand; sales almost entirely for future delivery; new, on arrival, $1 15@$1 35. Corn firm and fairly active at 58c.@62c., sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@44c., sacked. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Pork, $16 50@$17. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c., packed. Hams, sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats easy; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@9⅜c., loose; ½c. higher packed. Lard, Tierces, 8½c.; Keg, 9¼c.; choice Leaf, 10c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small orders, ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky, 91c.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour steady. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 93; No. 3 do., $1 76; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 70; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 59; August, $1 40; No. 1 Red, $1 65@$1 66; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, $1 50@$1 60; August, $1 36½; No. 3 Red, $1 39; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn quiet; High Mixed, spot, 44½c.@44¾c.; September, 46½c.; Low Mixed, 43½c.; White, 50c.; no grade, 39½c.; damaged, 31c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 32½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7 25@$8. Wheat steady; Red, $1 64@$1 70 for new Southern; Amber, $1 65@$1 72. Rye nominal. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow 59½c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 59½c.@60c., the latter for August. Oats steady; White, 50c.; Mixed, 43c.@44c. Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 12½c.; Refined, 13¼c., for July, 18c.@18¼c. for future deliveries. Whisky, 94c.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 75@$1 78; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 70; Amber, $1 38@$1 60. Corn scarce; Southern nominal; Southern White, 86c.; do. Yellow, 60c.; mixed Western dull, 57½c. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western mixed, 44c.@45c.; do. White, 48c. Rye dull at 65c. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter weak; receipts heavy; good to choice, 18c.@20c. Whisky nominal at 44c. Hay unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7 15. Wheat—New firm at $1 25@$1 30. Corn dull at 44c.@45c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet at 31c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet early; increased activity at the close. Pork quiet and nominally $16 25@$16 50. Lard inactive; Steam sold at 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c.@8½c. Bulk Meats steady; a shade firmer at the close; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Whisky steady at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Spring Extra, $5 75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 33; No. 2, $1 26, cash or seller July; $1 21 August. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 28⅛c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 36¼c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 73c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 11½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,195; market more active, steady and firm for shipping grades; sales of good to choice Steers at $5 35@$5 90; Texans, $2 75@$3 90; Cows, $3 75@$4 25; shipments, 1,773. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market fairly active, at a decline of about 10c.; sales, fair to medium, $4 60@$4 75; good to choice, $4 80@$5; extra $5 05@$5 15; shipments, 9,625; market closing quiet with many unsold.

DETROIT, July 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra White, $1 96; No. 1 White, $1 82; Amber Michigan, $1 59½. Corn steady; 46c. bid; 47c. asked. Oats in good demand at 39c. Freights, to Oswego, 9c.; vessels scarce. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, July 19.—Wheat still sought after and steady; sales one car Amber Canada at $1 70; one car State Diehl at $1 90, and five cars No. 2 White Canada at $1 95. Rye unchanged and in moderate milling demand. Corn quiet. Oats in steady request; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 51c. No movement in Barley or Malt.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Wheat quiet; Old No. 1 Winter Red, $1 59; No. 2 Red, $1 47; New held, No. 1, $1 45; No. 2, $1 35. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—Spirits of Turpentine lower at 39c. Resin quiet; no sales. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher at $3 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Ella Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The disease which is advancing toward us is not cholera, but it resembles those complaints which very often, in the tropics, precede an outbreak of cholera. The more severe epidemic is far more likely to break out next year than this. In any case, the Health Board must act with decision and energy. Their position would be a terrible one if cholera really broke out among us. The public is very unmerciful when it is scourged with pestilence. The Mayor, it appears, has authorized the retention of the filthy stalls round Washington Market. The pretense is an old injunction. The Board of Health should take a decided course—remove the stalls, and leave the stall-keepers to seek what remedy they like. The first thing to be thought of is the public health. Car drivers, hackmen, railroad companies—every organized body but the Board of Health appears to do as it likes in this City. If the latter board takes energetic measures for the protection of the public, it need not fear the consequences.

Our correspondent at Mauch Chunk, in the Pennsylvania coal regions, reports a general and intense dissatisfaction among the coal miners. It will be remembered that we advised our readers last month to lay in now what coal they expected to use for domestic purposes next Winter, as it was the intention of the coal companies to force a rise at each successive sale. This policy is being closely adhered to, and it is reported from the coal regions that among other agencies resorted to to effect their purpose, the companies in combination are endeavoring to incite a strike among the laborers. The report may or may not be correct. The companies are not above the device, and the men may be foolish enough to yield to the temptation to go in to an expensive struggle; if so, the public will suffer. The companies will count on the sympathy of the public, because nearly all purchasers of coal in considerable quantities are themselves employers of labor, and suffer occasional embarrassment and injury that make them generally side against strikers. We are mistaken, however, if the companies receive the sympathy they expect at this time. They have justified their combination on the ground that it was necessary to enforce steadiness in the market. If one of the first results of the new policy is to produce a general suspension, the policy will be condemned without mercy.

Those philosophers who ascribe to the variations in the weather the changes in the amount and kind of crime prevalent, will be puzzled to account for the unusual number of ugly street fights that occurred yesterday. The day was as beautiful as it well could be, the very ideal of an American Summer's day. The heat was moderate, the air bracing, and as we are bound to believe, the saloons were effectually guarded. But the number of citizens who gave themselves up to the amusement of beating and stabbing their fellows seems to have been greater than during the sweltering weather of the previous week.

We understand that Murray-street will be repaired without delay—work is to be begun this week. It is the main thoroughfare to the Newport and Long Branch boats, and to important railroads, and it has long been in a disgraceful condition. It is now to be relaid with Belgian blocks. We hope the Controller will give this most necessary work all the encouragement in his power. The sidewalks must then be cleared of the barrels, &c., which incumber them, and the street will be in something like decent order for traffic.

In our Washington dispatches some interesting information is given about the new silver trade dollar, recently issued from the Philadelphia Mint. It will be seen that in all probability the decrease in value of silver bullion will soon throw this new coin into circulation, and thus make one step at least toward specie payment.

It will be seen by our financial columns this morning that a full statement of the imports and exports for the fiscal year, which closed with the 30th of June, is as favorable as was to have been expected from the reports of the past few months. The total exports from this port were $47,063,526 over those of the preceding year. This is an increase of sixteen per cent., while the imports during the corresponding period were about equal.

THE BROOKLYN DEFALCATION.

The death and subsequent disgrace of the President of the Brooklyn Trust Company have given a severe shock to public feeling in that city. Mr. MILLS was a man not only very much trusted but very widely known. He was connected with many of the public enterprises of the city, and was associated in business with some of its most respected men. He was also particularly active in social affairs of a public nature. The Trust Company, of which he was President, was not an old company. It was founded, we believe, in 1868. But it was regarded as strong, and had a peculiar local reputation. Brooklyn has not very many conspicuous citizens. Those she has have not very many nor very wide fields of employment. Men who are prominent in one enterprise are apt to be prominent in nearly all. In the Trust Company were collected some of the best-known men in the city. Mr. J. O. LOW, a brother-in-law of Mr. MILLS, and one of the firm of A. A. LOW & Co., was Vice President. Among its directors were Mr. ALEXANDER McCUE, Judge of the City Court—which has concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court—Mr. DANIEL CHAUNCEY, one of the leading real estate dealers in the city; Mr. HENRY E. PIERREPONT, owner of the Pierrepont stores and of the old and extensive Pierrepont estate, and others of equal prominence. These names gave the company great local strength, and as, by its charter, it was allowed to receive on deposit trust funds of a special nature, it was supposed to be as safe as anything could be. It held a considerable amount of money under order of the courts.

We do not know how far it may be possible to obtain an official statement for the public of the exact nature and extent of the damage inflicted by Mr. MILLS on the institution. On application of Judge McCUE, Mr. DANIEL CHAUNCEY has been appointed receiver for the company, and he is reported to have been for some time aware of, and opposed to, some of the more reckless transactions of the late President. Perhaps he will find it in the line of his duty to ascertain and publish the facts in the case. Certainly he ought to. There never was a case of more flagrant betrayal of public trust. The chief offender has gone beyond reach of human punishment, leaving the penalty of his misdeeds to fall on the heads of the innocent. But he is not alone to blame. There has been gross neglect of duty by men whose position and reputation should have bound them to extreme caution and fidelity. Their course should be fully exposed and condemned. They have been parties to a serious and disgraceful injury to public confidence, and to institutions which depend on public confidence and really deserve it, but which are involved in the general suspicion now aroused. It is unfortunate that the pecuniary penalty which these directors can be made to suffer is relatively light. Possibly, approached through the pocket nerve, they might be made sensitive to the outrage their laziness and indifference have committed upon a society that trusted them so completely.

The company may well have been a hollow concern, if its conduct was conformed to the standard avowed by two of its principal officers—Mr. THOMAS H. RODMAN, the Secretary, and Judge McCUE, director and principal stockholder. Mr. RODMAN was intrusted with the duty of countersigning the President's checks. He knew that the President was taking the company's money for his own use, but he offered no opposition. He neither refused to sign the checks, nor informed any of the directors. He did not regard it as his duty to "interfere with his superior." He considered his own functions as purely "ministerial." Of this remarkable confession it is to be said that nothing more impudent, nothing based on a more contemptible estimate of the duties of a responsible officer in an institution of trust has ever come to our knowledge. We believe there is no legal method of inflicting any adequate punishment on Mr. RODMAN for his continued and palpable betrayals of his position; but whatever a hearty public detestation of his conduct and character can do in that direction, ought to be visited upon him. Nor is there much better to be said of the opinion rendered by Judge McCUE that Mr. MILLS had not been "dishonest," but had "committed the too prevalent error of using other funds than his own, with the hope and with the intention of making all right." This opinion is attributed to Judge McCUE by a report in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and we see no reason to doubt its correctness. It is very disgraceful. It will be a sad day for the community when the idea prevails that the taking of other people's property is honest or dishonest, according to the intent and hope of the man who takes it. According to Judge McCUE, the eighth commandment should read, "Thou shalt not steal—except with the hope and intention of returning." When we begin to pare away the plain requirements of the moral law in this way, there is soon nothing left. Prohibitions of dishonesty with an "if" attached are of little use in this community. They would be of no more effect in restraining wholesale plundering than, say, the action of a Board of Directors like Judge McCUE and his associates.

Apart from the gross dereliction of the directors of the Trust Company, there is one fact that Mr. MILLS' fate brings out only too clearly. It is the danger of living beyond one's means. Mr. MILLS had plunged into reckless real estate speculation to obtain means for meeting extravagant expenditures. They were not vicious expenditures, nor objectionable in their object. On the contrary, he was a man of refined taste, of generous charities, and of great public spirit, and he was far removed from mere ostentation. But he yielded to the temptation which is so urgent, so insinuating, so constant, to spend more than he earned or gained. The fate which overtook him is one that is risked by every man who yields in the same way. There is no safety, there is no absolute honesty, for any man who does not know his resources accurately and at all times, and keep his expenditures within them. It was this common fault which led in Mr. MILLS' case to the ruin of a life otherwise respectable and even praiseworthy.

THE PERILS OF PROTESTANTISM.

We are very glad to find that considerable interest is taken in the suggestions which we submitted the other day relative to the decline of Protestantism. One of the most alarming features in that decline has hitherto been the apparent indifference of the great body of Protestants to it. Take our own City as a single example. For years the Protestants stood by quietly while the Romanists filled almost every office, absorbed the greater part of the money devoted to charities, and at last began to dig at the foundations of our public schools. The Catholics were ever active; the Protestants always asleep. The doctrines of the Reformation, for which so much blood has been shed, seemed to be losing their hold upon the hearts of the people. The Church of Rome is always a proselytizing and an aggressive Church. If it can only move an inch at a time, it is sure to move that inch. Protestants have fallen into the habit of leaving their religion to take care of itself; and it is therefore not surprising to find that the Romanist priests, an exceedingly active and adroit body of men, have succeeded in implanting their own doctrines in many quarters where they would once have been spurned.

The Romanists have many advantageous points from which they can work. Their system has been cleverly devised to hit the weak side of men in all countries, and it accommodates itself with wonderful ease to all conditions of life. Its corruptions were never greater than at this moment, and yet they no longer excite any particular notice, still less any opposition. Indeed, many of the external forms of worship are revived in Protestant churches. Any one who happened to pass a particular church in Fifth-avenue, on a fine Sunday morning, would see through the open doors a sight which would lead him to believe that he was in front of a Catholic place of worship. There are candles on the altar, a large cross, and priests bowing down before it. If ministers take so much pains to convince their flocks that the step between Protestantism and Romanism is a very slight one, they must not be astonished if many of their congregations take that step. Too many Protestant churches are now mere halfway houses to Rome. They are the Pope's schools. This is a very great misfortune. It is by no means a matter of little consequence that Romanism should be gaining the upper hand. It involves our educational system, and in no slight degree affects the very framework of our Government. The Catholic papers have been filled for months past with bitter attacks on our public schools. If the priests had their own way, these schools would very soon be closed. Now, this is not an issue upon which the community can afford to look with indifference. Of course, the Romanists say that they are only seeking to protect their rights. But what they mean by the protection of their rights is, and has always been, the suppression of everybody else's. They cry out against intolerance, while practicing it in all possible forms. They might well have been satisfied with their immense wealth and power here, but they never were. The cry was always "give, give." Tammany was essentially a Catholic institution, and the clergy never uttered a word against it. What Romanists make of a civil government, where they have unchecked power, the world has seen in Italy and Spain. But not much worse abuses were practiced in either of those countries than in this very City, during the reign of Tammany, whose leaders and supporters were chiefly Catholics.

We have no desire to create prejudice against Romanists—we merely say that it is high time the Protestants forgot their own differences, and combined to defend their principles and faith. It may be a dream of the future, but it is not impossible that the chief sects of Protestants will one day agree upon a form of worship in which they can all unite. The differences in many cases are very slight, and are rather a matter of tradition than of vital principle. To go back to Catholic usages is not the way to accomplish this purpose. Hence the idea of reviving the confessional ought to be discountenanced. No doubt there is something attractive to many minds in the thought that sin may be wiped away by confession to a fellow-man, and by obedience to some penance which is skillfully adapted to the person asking for absolution. Doubtless, too, the theory of the confessional gives great power to the clergy. But the Reformation was accomplished in order to overthrow this and other dogmas, and another religious revolution would be required to set them up again. Such a revolution may be quietly accomplished, and the Cathlics are laboring hard to that end. We see that nearly five hundred well-meaning Episcopal clergymen in England have demanded the revival of the confessional. The late Mr. KEBLE sanctions their appeal. All this ought to be sufficient to induce thoughtful Protestants to unite together in defense of their faith. At present the two active forces at work in society are Romanism and Atheism. They must be counteracted, or an inheritance which cost much to acquire will be lamentably thrown away. There is no lack of able men in our Protestant churches, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptists, or any other persuasion. The time has come for them to grapple with the great danger of the day. All their differences are comparatively of little moment, compared with the question whether or not the principles of the Reformation shall be half smothered under indifferentism, or killed outright by Romanism and materialism.

SCIENCE FOR GIRLS.

It is generally supposed that women are not fit to be civil or mining engineers, that architecture is not in their line, and that the work of the surveyor, leveler or draughtsman demands a species of precision and an assurance of accuracy not common to the female mind. But this, if altogether true, is the strongest argument in favor of these very studies. You may not mean to make a girl a civil engineer, and you may think her peculiarly unsuited for such a calling; and yet it may be that just in the measure of her unfitness, it is desirable that she should pursue a course of preparation for it. The number of women to be met in society, who would have been wiser and more efficient human beings had they been put through a good, hard course of plane trigonometry in girlhood, is very considerable. How comparatively few ladies one meets who can even tell how many parts there are in a triangle, and what their relations are, and as regards the famous demonstration touching the right-angled figure of that sort, we question if one female in a hundred could give any clear idea of it. Now, ignorance of this sort is largely responsible for many of the drawbacks and petty miseries of social life, and there is, consequently, sound reason for trying to cure it. Bad housekeeping, poor appreciation of the value of money, feebleness in dealing with matters of account and admeasurement, and hence an injury to self-respect, and a constant damage to the interests and comforts of others, are disadvantages which ladies of imperfect education in this regard will recognize as among those which their defect has entailed. It may not be worth while to take a young girl so far in exact science as to fit her to shoulder a theodolite and survey a line of railroad; but most girls would certainly be greatly benefited by going a long way toward acquiring such a capacity.

It should be borne in mind, in weighing the social merits of the problem, while many men are attracted by the weakness of this particular ignorance, many men—and perhaps a good share of those who begin by admiring—also despise it. It is in the nature of things that men should set a good value upon that to which they devote their lives, and the current habit of saying that "women cannot understand business" often covers a contempt which has this instigation. This is, in an exceptional degree, a country of business. In other words, a greater proportion of the males are men of business than in other countries. Unless, then, it can be shown that the companions of their lives should be kept in ignorance of the affairs by which they live, American women ought to know more of business, as a rule, than the women of other countries. As a matter of fact they usually know less; and hence the propriety of counseling mathematical rather than classical culture for girls, or, rather, of favoring some discrimination in behalf of the former line of study. To be fit companions of their husbands, American women should have more of the knowledge that would enable them to understand, enter into, and sympathize with their husbands' vocations. Did they possess it, the cases of "incompatibility" of which we so often hear, might be less numerous. The danger sometimes apprehended that women, through a mastery of exact science, would become too hard and prosaic, is rather fanciful, we imagine, than real. Undoubtedly, to limit or concentrate thought on exact science may, as an incident of many advantages, create a certain number of prigs; but it is better to have a few prigs than many dunces, and judicious teachers of the best modern stamp know very well how to throw in correctives which, like the lemon to salmon or the jelly to game, will make up for the dryness or monotony of flavor of the mathematical pabulum. Time was when it was thought it would make women unlovable to teach them to read and write, and even now there are places in the world where such accomplishments are jealously guarded from feminine acquisition. Doubtless in the wiser time to come, it will be seen and owned that there is no limit to the proper acquisition of knowledge by either sex, save that which is set by the faculty of healthful assimilation.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN PANICS.

A very earnest discussion is now going on in England touching the duty of the Bank of England in times of panic, and whether additional legislation is necessary to enable it to perform those duties. The discussion is necessarily of the greatest interest to this country. The banking system of the United States is distinguished from that of the United Kingdom by two essential facts. In the first place, our system has no specie basis; in the second place, there is no legitimate means, in the principal money centre of our country, by which banks can vary the rate of discount to protect their reserves. But the Bank of England is the controlling element in the money market of England; the money market of England largely influences that of the world; and every great bank in Europe is gradually conforming itself to the method of the Bank of England, by which the Bank of France is already governed. When our own country returns to specie payments—as, sooner or later, it is bound to—the effect of the policy of the Bank of England upon our financial interests will be immediate and important. It is, therefore, of considerable consequence that we should follow attentively any changes likely to take place in that policy.

As a matter of fact, it is generally conceded that the Bank of England is the *dernier ressort* in case of a general collapse of credit. Eminent authorities contend that this should not be so. Some hold that the bank should not be required to act as if it were so. But no one, so far as we know, denies the fact itself. It is less than thirty years since the law under which the bank is now conducted, the celebrated act of 1844, was passed. One essential provision of that act (and its subsequent amendment) was that the Issue Department of the Bank of England should not under any circumstances put out any notes beyond the sum of £15,000,000, except in exchange for gold. Three times since the passage of the act it has been deemed necessary to suspend this provision—in 1847, in 1857, and in 1866, and the necessity for suspension occurred with increasing severity at each successive period. It was regarded as peremptory in 1847, but in 1857 it was far greater, and in 1866 it was overwhelming. At each of these periods the Government was convinced that the reserves of the banking system were gone; that the securities in the hands of the bank, though ultimately good, and entirely safe, when taken were absolutely unavailable; and that the only alternatives were to permit the Bank of England to issue notes on securities instead of gold, or to face the suspension of the bank. No Government ever was found in England that dared accept the latter alternative, and, so deeply involved with the general welfare of the nation has the bank become, that none is ever likely to be found.

It is not possible to trace here the causes which lead to these breakdowns of credit, nor which give them a certain appearance of periodicity. It is only too plain that they are inevitable. The question now agitating the minds of men interested in finance in England is, How are they to be met? It is argued that it is not desirable that the law, which was intended to give perfect convertibility to the currency, should be arbitrarily suspended every decade in precisely that provision which was meant to be most effective. Since the necessity for suspension recurs with such regularity and such apparent certainty, it is claimed that the law itself had better be relaxed, and some specific arrangement be made for these occasions. Heretofore the remedy applied has been the intervention of the Government. Of course every possible precaution has been taken by each ministry in turn to make sure that their act would meet the approval of the country. As a matter of fact, we believe no serious fault has ever been found with the exercise of this extraordinary power. But it is, nevertheless, now argued that, since the power has been three times used, and since the country has gradually come to feel sure that in the extreme emergency it will be used, the power is not so extraordinary as it formerly was. It is held, therefore, that its exercise ought to be regulated by law. Mr. LOWE has so far yielded to this opinion that he has brought in a bill extending, in certain cases, the power of the bank to make a greater issue of notes upon securities than is now allowed. It substantially provides for the intervention of the Government, as heretofore, but prescribes the conditions. These are three: First, that the minimum rate of interest on discounts and temporary advances by the bank shall not be less than twelve per cent. per annum. Second, that the foreign exchanges shall be favorable to England. Third, (and herein lies nearly everything that is of worth in the bill,) "that a large portion of the existing amount of Bank of England and other bank notes in circulation is [shall have been] rendered ineffective for its ordinary purposes by reason of internal panic."

Against this bill the *Economist*, by long odds the safest financial authority of England, makes the solid objection that one of the conditions affixed cannot be fulfilled when panic is present in its worst form, and that it was not fulfilled at the time of the last and most threatening panic, that of 1866. This condition is that the foreign exchanges shall be favorable to England. In 1866 the panic was started by the fearful failure of the house of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., and at that moment the foreign exchanges were nearly neutral, with a slight tendency to the unfavorable side. Every one admits that the Bank act was rightly suspended then. But it could not legally be suspended in similar circumstances under the new law if the statement of the *Economist* is correct. If that statement is not correct then it is evident that the condition of the exchanges is a fact difficult to determine, since the most esteemed authority may err in determining it. In this case the new law would fail of its prime purpose, which is to clearly define the circumstances under which the extreme measure of extraordinary issues may be resorted to.

On the whole it seems that the weight of argument is against anything further than a provision for suspension by order of the proper ministers when there is a serious panic, leaving all other conditions to the discretion of the authorities. It is certain that, under all the circumstances, such discretion would be exercised with the utmost possible care, with full regard for all the facts that can be foreseen, and with regard also to many which cannot be foreseen. It would be a discretion accompanied by a distinct responsibility of the weightiest character. This sense of responsibility for the exercise of a power within the law would seem to be the best attainable safeguard. In this connection we cannot refrain from remarking that such a discretion would be very different from that recently claimed by our own Treasury Department to increase the currency at will. Such a claim was always wild and dangerous, and would not be tolerated an instant in any healthy condition of the public mind as to financial questions.

CLEAN MONEY.

There is a very general and increasing complaint of the dirty and ragged condition of our currency. This feeling, so far from being unreasonable, is, under the circumstances, remarkable for its moderation. For respectable people to be forced to use, in their ordinary pecuniary business, anything so thoroughly filthy as the greater portion of our national bank notes, and no small part of the greenbacks, is nothing less than an outrage. That paper money of any kind should sometimes become very dirty is, indeed, inevitable. People who handle money cannot be expected always to wash their hands nicely before taking hold of it. Gentlemen engaged in the butchering or blacksmithing profession frequently do not find time even to wipe the ends of their fingers on their aprons for that purpose, and would commonly not be at all willing to take the much greater trouble of going to the pump or hydrant. But, although a good deal of any money except specie must necessarily be considerably soiled, there is no sort of need of having the currency in such a state as ours at present is. There are a great many things in which perfect neatness is not practicable, where that circumstance would by no means excuse the absence of all attempt at neatness.

But the want of cleanliness is not the only defect in the condition of our money. Much of it is so ragged as to occasion very serious annoyance and inconvenience. A great amount of time in the aggregate is lost by business men from this cause. It is a very desirable quality in any kind of money that it should be capable of being easily counted. This is not only true in banks, brokers' offices, and other places where very large amounts are handled, but is also the case with dealers of all kinds, and quite as much so with those that sell at retail as any other class. Indeed, those in retail business are, from the frequent necessity of making change, especially interested in having a currency that can be easily handled. The inconvenience of ragged notes is proportioned not so much to their amount as to their number. Fifty dollars in torn one-dollar notes are as troublesome as a thousand dollars in torn twenties. And then, it is often not at all pleasant to be obliged to give ragged money in change. To be sure the customer may have paid money that was no better; but that, in the customer's mind, is entirely another thing, and an experienced dealer generally has knowledge enough of human nature to be aware that it will be so.

One great reason for the bad condition of the national bank notes has been the want of agreement which long existed between the banks and the Government in regard to the expense of renewal. Arrangements have been made for the purpose of furnishing new notes, and it is hoped that in the course of three or four months from this time we shall see an improvement. As most of the notes are hundreds, and some of them thousands, of miles from the banks that issued them, we cannot, of course, expect any very sudden alteration for the better. Indeed, even what alteration there is, will probably not be at first generally apparent. The worst part of any currency always circulates the most. People keep their clean and untorn notes as long as they can, and pay out the ragged and dirty ones. A great part of the new issues, therefore, will doubtless for a while disappear from sight. Still, this will serve to bring out those which, being in not quite so bad order as some others, have been put away by their owners as the best they could get.

It is to be hoped that some of the present generation will see the time when we shall get rid of our irredeemable paper currency entirely. Probably the anticipation which for a while prevailed, that this would soon be effected, has been one of the reasons why the public have borne so patiently the abominable condition of our circulation. But so long as we cannot have specie, and are forced to the exclusive use of paper, let us at least have it—not clean, for we would not ask anything unreasonable—but partially clean. And let us also have it so that we can take hold of one end of a note, without the other end falling off from its own weight, or rather its own weight and that of the dirt that is on it. There are so many evils inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, that it is certainly not too much to ask that, while we are compelled to use such a currency, these inconveniences, which are, in a degree at least, not necessarily connected with it, should, as far as practicable, be removed or mitigated.

"SEA GIRT."

A NEW SUMMER RESORT ON THE ATLANTIC—BEAUTIFUL SHORE AND FINE BATHING.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SEA GIRT, Friday, July 18, 1873.

There is now springing up on the Atlantic Coast another claimant for popular resort. This new spot, well named Sea Girt, from its beautiful position and attractive surroundings, is destined, at no distant day, to rival, if not eclipse, many of the well-established "homes on the sea-shore." Sea Girt is situated on the upper New-Jersey coast, about twelve miles south of Long Branch. It embraces 800 acres, an area nearly equal to Central Park, of highly cultivated land, interspersed with groves of white oak, cedar and pine, and has a front on the Atlantic Ocean extending for more than two miles. It is bounded on the south by the Manasquan River, decidedly the most beautiful stream in the State, and on the north by Wreck Inlet, one of the numerous estuaries which indent this part of the coast. Occupying the high plateau between these two streams, and combining the wonderful advantages of a beautiful and highly productive country bordering upon the sea, and connected by several lines of railroad with New-York and Philadelphia, with a beach unsurpassed for bathing purposes and drives as varied and beautiful as any lover of nature could desire, it is not difficult to predict its future popularity as a watering-place.

Sea Girt was for many years the favorite Summer residence of the late Commodore Robert F. Stockton, United States Navy, who selected it over all other places on the Atlantic coast on account of its unequaled advantages as a sea-side resort. The whole estate has been beautifully laid out upon the radial plan, with a magnificent boulevard, 150 feet in width, extending along the bluff, which, when completed, will afford the noblest drive on the sea-coast. The avenues are broad, and radiate from a park which has been fashioned by nature for the very purposes to which it has been so judiciously set apart. The lots are laid out of an average size of 50 by 150 feet, affording ample room for building cottages of every description.

A number of men are now employed in opening the avenues, and constructing the principal boulevard, and arrangements are in progress for the building of a large first-class hotel.

It is intended and designed to make this the most attractive watering-place in this section of our country. Nature has done all that is possible to make it attractive, and it is only necessary to be known by our Summer tourists to be appreciated, and its success assured. At "Ocean Grove," about six miles north of Sea Girt, about fifty houses are now in course of construction.

M. M.

CHOLERA IN A MOUNTAIN TOWN.

A correspondent writes from Birmingham, Ala., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of the recent ravages of disease there, as follows:

"Cholera broke out with fatal virulence. As usual, the negroes suffered most, and, although they died by the dozens, the wiseacres declared there was no cholera in the place; a few were so consistent in their idiocy as to refuse to change their diet, although Dr. Bell had not then published his plea for cucumbers; the fool-killer in their case is spared some trouble. Then a straggling force of men was put to work at some of the nastiest ditches, but it was too late; the disease broke out everywhere and would yield to no treatment. The Board of Health attempted some measures, but all organized movements failed. The people were too new to each other for concerted movements. The poorer classes were scattered and unknown, and they were frequently at the point of death before they sought medical relief; so they died by scores, and the people fled from the place by hundreds. The physicians were earnest, energetic, and faithful; they were ready at all hours to go wherever they were called, although by far the greater number of their cases were charity patients. This continued for two weeks or more, the mortality sometimes increasing, sometimes falling; now two or three deaths a day, now seven or eight, with a steadily decreasing population. The most hopeful began to despond. Men who had before chaffed each other about the cholera scare, began themselves to be infected. Then, too, the disease assumed a new phase. Instead of being preceded by a diarrhea for a day or longer, it developed almost in an hour the worst features of genuine cholera. People dined in apparent health, and rested that night in a coffin. Business was suspended, and the streets deserted. It became difficult to find men to dig the graves or take the bodies to them. Nearly the whole population became affected. Of course they didn't all have the cholera, but the malaria seemed to enter into everybody's system with greater or less activity. Whether it was that the best and truest men remained, or whether there is that residuum of unselfishness and true heroism in each human heart, I don't know; but certainly the noble work done here in the last ten days would dispel from any mind the belief that the Samaritans were an extinct people. Where a month ago all was jealousy and dissension, now is a generous rivalry in the work of aiding the sick. No one, however poor, but has nurses and medical attention, and that, too, when the physicians can scarcely stagger to their work, so worn out are they from their long and unrested labors. They are the true knights-errant of our time. Col. Powell stands his ground nobly. His friends beg him to leave, and, though wealthy and without a kinsman in the place, he refuses to desert it. God knows how soon we shall see the end. Three days ago the plague seemed almost passed away; for the twenty-four hours ending last night, July 14, there were reported thirteen deaths in a population now numbering more than 500 souls. The chastisement is terrible, but unless the people have lost all intelligence it will not be repeated. The altitude is high, and heretofore the air invigorating and the water pure, but there has been a large class of adventurers and negroes out of work; these have never considered the welfare of the city, and the city was too young and too poor to enforce rigid sanitary laws. Our awful scourge was not produced by any atmospheric condition or local cause beyond the existence of choked-up streams and filthy open ditches, and these can be kept clean and pure almost without expense."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINES.

TROUBLE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED—STRIKES AND DEAR COAL TO BE THE CONSEQUENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, July 19, 1873.

The dissatisfaction among the miners of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Scranton Anthracite Coal regions becomes more intensified daily. Never before in the history of coal-mining operations has there been such a wide-spread feeling of discontent as there is at present, the feeling far exceeding that during the "long strike" of the Winter and Spring when 30,000 men "stood out." The men generally are loud in their denunciations against the "coal combination." The "region branches" of the M. L. B. A.—the Miners' Labor Society—are holding secret meetings throughout the region. It is extremely difficult to obtain information from either miners or operators, but the general indications are that there will be an extended suspension at an early date. The men who struck a week since at the Empire and Newport mines of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, are still holding out. There has been no adjustment attempted by either the company or men, and the stoppage will no doubt continue for an indefinite period. There is much talk about the unfairness of the arbitration laws, and the miners wish them altered. It was generally expected that Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, would act as arbitrator between men and operators, and since his refusal to arbitrate for them, there has been much disappointment expressed by both parties, especially by the colliers.

The production, in all regions, continues to be lessened, and market prices continue to raise. The probabilities are that coal will command very high prices the coming Winter. The quantity of coal now being shipped from here is comparatively small for the season. The transportation, both by canal and rail, is about equal. There has been much detention caused to canal shipments by the strike of boat-loaders, at Coalport, for advanced wages, which is still in progress.

The Schuylkill County miners are much opposed to the action of the operators, regarding the "long-time" and short basis. This feeling is especially against the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which almost entirely controls the "middle coal-fields," and which seems to be considered an unscrupulous monopoly. The working population have always been more or less oppressed, and it is stated that the oppression is becoming unbearable. The grumbling is deep, but there will never be a strike ordered by the Working Men's society until it can be done to the disadvantage of the corporations, and not the miners. It is pretty certain that the "combination" would like the miners to "stand out" when there is a large quantity of coal mined, as the suspension could be used as a means to keep the supply down and force prices. Several attempts have been made to get the miners to stop work, but all have failed. The leaders of the miners' society are seemingly as sharp as the operators, and will not allow the laboring classes, who are directly or indirectly expecting protection from the union, to be oppressed.

W. A. R.

DEATH OF THE SHAH'S MOTHER.

The London *Times* has received the following particulars relating to the death of the mother of his Majesty the Shah: "The death of the Queen-Mother occurred at 8 A. M. on Monday, the 2d of June. The deceased Queen had been ill for some time past, and even before her son, the Shah, left for Astrakan, fears for her recovery were freely expressed in Teheran. The exact nature of the illness it is difficult to ascertain, but it is supposed that it was to the fever by which it was accompanied that her Majesty finally succumbed. No sooner was the fact that the Queen was really dead known in the bazaars than crowds of women thronged from all parts to the palace and loudly expressed their sorrow in bitter sobs and cries. On all sides one hears of the esteem in which her Majesty was held, and the love borne her by the Shah is said to have been of a character quite exceptional in the East. It is a well-known fact that his Majesty would not eat other than the food prepared in her household, on which was impressed his mother's own private seal. Telegrams announcing the decease of the Queen were at once dispatched to all Persian telegraph stations, and for three days business has been entirely suspended at all the larger towns. Many are the surmises afloat as to the disposal of the body of the Queen. For the present it rests in the Mutched Shah, or Mosque of the Shah, and will probably so remain until his Majesty returns to Teheran, when it will be conveyed with great ceremony to Nedjif or Quoum. It is said that her Majesty expressed a wish that her remains should be interred at the former place, where was buried the great Imaum Ali, the father of Hossein, the head of the Sheah sect, to which the entire Persian nation belongs. The general belief appears, however, to be that the Queen's resting place will eventually be Quoum, distant twenty pharsacks from Teheran, or about seventy English miles. It is there that her husband, Mohamet Shah, father of his present Majesty, is buried. A funeral service lasting for three days has been performed in the Mutched Shah, and was attended by the Ministers, such other high personages as did not accompany the Shah to Europe, and nearly half the population of the capital. Large numbers of people have also attended on the Viceroy, the youngest son of the Shah, to offer their condolences on the recent sad event. Daily telegrams, reporting the movements of the Shah in Europe, are now regularly received and distributed throughout the country. They have aroused renewed interest in his Majesty's tour in the West, and cannot but have a very beneficial effect, as showing the welcome universally given to the Shah and his numerous suite."

PERPLEXITIES OF A POSTAL CLERK.

Some of the ingenious puzzles submitted to the distributing clerk in the Chicago Post-office have been thus pleasantly sketched: "Many of the superscriptions which come through his hands are among the most mysterious of ciphers—unintelligible from the writer's not knowing what he wanted to write, rather than illegible through carelessness in writing. When a countryman of Gustavus Vasa, for instance, still hibernating upon his native hills, sends a letter to his brother in this country, and writing from memory, and a memory not much trained in letters at that, superscribes it 'Seederabat lenco Ia,' he has succeeded in mystifying the average human mind considerably regarding the intended destination of his missive. Not at all the Post-office clerk, who at once sees that 'Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa,' is meant. So, too, when from the Bremen bag a greasy packet flutters out addressed to 'Hafte Lae Co Ill.' it is, no doubt, difficult to discern, after the letters of the legend have been evolved from the chaos in which a stiff fist and a villainous pen have left them, that the packet is intended for some one in 'Half Day, Lake County, Illinois,' and thither it therefore goes. But when the only address to be made out from another—and that by no means sure, so vague are the forms of the letters—is 'Chollyhutville Co Ill.,' then it is that brain tells in the distributing business. Brains finally result in a solution of the palimpsest, and 'Joliet, Will County, Illinois,' is the interpretation thereof. In like manner 'Verseaux incaugue Co America' is a superscription which could have emanated from nowhere else but France—is decided to mean 'Warsaw, Hancock County,' and it is found that Illinois has such a town, in such a county; so the letter is forwarded thither, and has doubtless gladdened or saddened the heart of its object before now."

RAILROAD EXTORTION.

The Chicago *Journal* suggests to those Illinois railway companies which, in order, as they suppose, to "make the new law odious," are putting up their freight rates to unreasonable figures, that they are making a very great mistake against themselves, as well as the public. And it illustrates its position by the following. "We have another instance of this to-day in a dispatch from Oswego, Kendall County, forty-six miles west of Chicago, where, as a result of the new high railway tariff, a merchant has established a line of wagons to this city to haul produce to this market, and, as the result of the experiment, finds that he makes a saving of over $10 per wagon-trip as compared with the railway freight charges on the same goods. We have heretofore noted a similar case at Aurora. We ask our railroad friends, in all candor, 'Will this sort of thing pay in the long run?'"

INGENUITY OF AN INSANE MAN.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* relates the following in giving an account of an attempted escape by an insane man: "In the insane department of the Lancaster County Hospital there is confined a man named John Eichburne. He is not dangerous, but is not safe to be let at large. A short time since he managed to scale the yard wall, fourteen feet in height, but was shortly afterward captured. Yesterday evening one of the assistants, in making a tour of the yard, discovered hid under a pile of stones in a corner, a singular-looking ball, which he took to Superintendent Cox. On examination it was found that this ball was made up of a rope, something thicker than broom twine, and that the material used in making it were the leaves of peach trees, with which the yard is studded, the bark of the small limbs and some grass. The rope when unwound is nearly 300 feet in length, when in a ball it is as large as a twenty-four-pound round-shot. It is so tough that the strongest hands cannot tear it apart. The man must have been working upon it for several weeks, his object being to escape from the institution by its aid."

NOTES OF TRAVEL—WITH A STORY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DOWAGIAC, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

I know of few pleasanter routes of travel in our country than that by which we journeyed from Washington to Elmira, by the Baltimore and Potomac and Northern Central Railroads. So much of it passes along the green and beautiful banks of the Susquehanna, and the eye is charmed and fatigue beguiled by the most lovely and restful pictures of mountain and river and meadow and wood. This route takes in sleepy old York, principally renowned for its pies; and Harrisburg, distinguished for its virtuous Legislature; and prosperous Williamsport, and pleasant Minnequa—a one-spring Saratoga, where every human ill, except chronic impecuniosity, is taken in and done for. Yet it is a long, weary pull from Washington to Elmira, even in a Pullman car, and with such bright Summer pictures to divert one. "Five o'clock in the morning" may be a very delicious time of the day for Bessie the milkmaid, and her lover the mower, to milk, make hay, and love in; but for one who has outlived the heyday, but not the "hay fever" of youth, it is a most uncomfortable, unearthly hour for getting out of bed and starting on a journey which may reach from Goose Creek to the Golden Gate, from our tossed and torn-up Capitol grounds to the peaceful land of the earthquake. We, too, were glad to stop over night in Elmira, at the Frazier House, a most unpretending and thoroughly comfortable inn, where we had a delicious supper and a more delicious sleep in an airy room on a bed of beds. This little tribute is a free-will offering. I paid my bill at the Frazier House without discount.

On the morning of the glorious Fourth we took the Erie Road for Buffalo and the Falls. The first place of importance we passed through was Corning, named for one of New-York's most distinguished citizens. The name suddenly brought to mind an adventure of my own in a Corning hotel, which I the more vividly recalled because of our late very opposite experience at Elmira. It was an adventure that convinced me that there are men, made up for some dark, inscrutable reason, in a partial, insufficient, and inefficient way, utterly without the hotel-keeping faculty, and that such men are unhappily possessed, from rash youth to wretched old age, with a mad desire to keep a hotel. But I will not anticipate. I will tell the story.

Some twelve years ago, when I was in the lecture field, a diligent if not a distinguished worker, I found myself one Winter morning at Elmira. I came from Canandaigua, and my next appointment was Corning. I had missed the morning express, but I was assured that should I wait till afternoon, I could reach Corning in ample time. There was, however, a freight-train just starting for the West, with a comfortable "caboose," and, to guard against the possibility of missing my appointment, I resolved to go on at once. That untried means of conveyance had for me a mysterious attraction. I had traveled in strange countries and by strange ways; I had lately taken a trip on a locomotive; I had journeyed a dozen miles of a Winter day on a hand-car, with two good-sized Irishmen for engines, and only one small brandy-flask to supply steam; but I had never seen the world through the narrow and dingy window of a caboose, and here was my opportunity. It was a fine spirit of adventure which made me seize upon it, doubtless, but the thing palled upon me somewhat before we reached Corning. It was the most interminable journey. If Congressmen were compelled to travel by caboose, who would begrudge them their mileage? I suspect that my independent style of traveling shocked the conductor of the freight-train, who was a grave and haughty official, for he it was who pointed out *that* hotel to me, recommended it as "the best house in Corning," and sent his brakeman to escort me and carry my modest baggage. The house presented but an unlovely aspect, but I was too old a traveler to judge a hostelry by the outside. The brakeman delivered me over to the landlord, a stout, stupid, lazy-looking personage, who might well have stood for his own sign—"entertainment for man and beast." He smiled on me an oleaginous smile, and committed me to one "John," a tall youth in a short coat, and gray wide-awake, the salient point in whose costume was, however, a huge pair of old cavalry boots. They were too much for him—they would have been enough for two men like him—he stood in them as in a double pillory—they would have been a great feature in any landscape. He wheeled, marched down the hall before me, and gallantly charged up the stairs. The day was bitterly, savagely cold, and I shuddered audibly as I followed him through that long, bare hall, up that flight of dirty stairs, along another bare hall, to a cheerless, north-east corner room, mockingly designated as a parlor. For myself, I was indifferent, having ordered of "Boots" a room to be prepared, with a fire, but my sympathies were soon excited for a forlorn-looking woman and a forlorner-looking child, sole occupants of this forlornest parlor, who were shivering and cowering over a miserable broken stove, and so keeping a little warmth in it, for there was no visible appearance of fire. On questioning the poor woman, I found that they had been thus suffering from cold for some hours. "Why have you not ordered wood brought?" I asked. She replied with matchless simplicity, "Why, I never like to take liberties in other folks' houses. You see, we don't belong here. We came from the country yesterday. He had hired a house, you know, and we totted on goin' right in, but the other folks hadn't moved out, so we had to come here for a spell. Mirandy! come right away from that window this minute! you'll catch your death of cold!"

The child addressed was very airily clad, in pink lawn, very much flounced, brief skirted, short sleeved, and *decolletée*. She was purple with cold—she sniffled ominously—her poor little yellow head was bristling with a hundred curl-papers. The fond mother explained that she was attired expressly for town and hotel life, that her ordinary rural costume was a red flannel gown, high in the neck, and long sleeved. No delicate English lady ever suffered more for fashion's sake at a Queen's drawing-room. I wrapped a shawl about her and let her stand at the window and look out at the great busy world of that freight depot, while I indulged in further conversation with her ingenuous mother. Questions and replies live in perennial freshness in my memory. *Voilà.*

"What sort of a house do they keep here?"

"Why, it's a tavern."

"Yes, I know; but what is the fare?"

"We didn't pay no fare. We come in our own conveyance."

"I mean what sort of a table do they set?"

"Well, it's a pretty big table—too big for the table-cloth. It's bare at both ends."

"But, Madam, you don't understand. I mean what sort of board."

"O, well, I didn't take particular notice, but I guess it's nothing but pine board."

I saw I must go down to bed-rock.

"What do they give you to eat?"

"Why, nothing but common victuals. Now, when I have company I always try to have something a little extra, but they don't make no difference, and between you and I, the cookin' is awful."

I could readily believe her. I had fearful apprehensions of what I might have to endure in that direction, but I was getting cold through all my wraps, and started out, wrathful and desperate, in search of "Boots." He was not in upper or lower hall. I looked into the bar-room, saw our host, and made complaint of our neglect and suffering. He actually bestirred himself, and went in search of "Boots," promising to send him with fuel immediately. I returned to the parlor. I waited ten, fifteen minutes; we were freezing—the very stove was stone cold. The breath of little Mirandy incrusted the window-pane, and hid the gay world from her gaze. She wept. It was too much. Nerved by new wrath and desperation, I strode down the hall, stamped down the stairs, and burst into the sacred bar-room itself. I should have remarked before that I wore that Winter a certain outer garment of a peculiar and somewhat masculine fashion. Of late such things have become quite common—then it was a daring innovation. It was a heavy, brown, beaver-cloth coat, made by a tailor, Sir!—trimmed with fur, and with large side-pockets, Sir! I relied much on that coat in emergencies—it braced me up, but in those pockets there was the greatest moral support. I stood upon them, so to speak. I now thrust my hands down deep into them, and faced the wretched landlord in his lair. I found him sitting by his glowing stove, sipping a glass of something hot, taking his aggravating comfort, with his heels as high as a congressman's. Then I broke upon him! I thought that the occasion demanded and would justify strong language, and I used it. "What the mischief does this mean?" I asked. "Is this a den of murderers and thieves? Do you intend to freeze us to death and then rob us?"

Profanity and pockets together evidently impressed him, for he rose to his feet with considerable alacrity, and responded: "Not by no manner of means, Ma'am! Why, hain't that John took up no wood yit? I yelled to him to du it long ago. The fact is, he's lazy, and I hain't no patience with lazy folks. But you go back, Ma'am, and I'll find him, and send him up—sure."

"No, Sir; I don't go up those stairs again till you go ahead of me, with your arms full of wood. I tell you, man, we are perishing."

Able-bodied, middle-aged, and married though he was, he trembled and obeyed. I followed him to the parlor; I stood over him till a rousing fire gleamed through every chink in the crazy old stove; then, leaving the grateful country-woman and her child to thaw out, I went in search of my private apartment—No. 5. I found it, and opened the door on an interesting tableau. There, on a table, sat the missing "Boots;" close beside him sat the chamber-maid—in fact, his arm was about her waist, and both were deep in some witching romance of the New-York *Ledger*. Both looked slightly discomposed, and changed positions. I addressed myself alone to the blushing "Boots:" "Where is the wood you were told to take to the parlor?" "I beg your pardon, Ma'am, but this young lady called me to help about this stove, and then I disremembered about the other." "Disremembered" is good, I thought; it occurred to me that I had been young myself, and I said no more on the fuel question. I merely requested the youth to take a note from me to a friend up-town. That friend, so called, was the President of the Corning Young Men's Literary Association. It implored him to rescue me.

When the chamber-maid had finished her two-hours' job of putting my room "to rights," I ordered lunch, which, after due delay, was brought. It consisted of tea, toast, and a hard-boiled egg. The tea was a slop, the toast was a coal. I was obliged to fall back on the egg. As I concluded my somewhat meagre repast, looked around my forlorn chamber, listened to the wind shaking its one dingy window, it was borne in upon me that I had gone out of my sphere in this lecturing business, and I was sorry I had been and gone and done it. I wanted to go home. I thought tearfully of a little maiden who had added to the evening prayer I had taught her a pathetic little petition of her own, to the effect that folks should be restrained from sending for her mamma to come and lecture. She repeated that prayer so persistently, and with such fervent faith, that it finally prevailed, and the Lecture Committee never knew what did it. In the height of my dreariness and homesickness, I heard the tramp of "Boots" in the hall, and a smart rap on the door. I called to him to enter, but lo, he was only the chamberlain to usher in two visitors—radiant young strangers, bowing and smiling, hat in hand, like blessed angels of deliverance. It was the President of the Corning Library Association, and the Secretary thereof. They had heard with dismay of my predicament, lodged in the wrong hotel, the worst hotel in town, and had come to bear me to the place prepared for me. Imagine, if you can, my joy in being transferred in a comfortable carriage, with my baggage, from those wretched quarters to a thoroughly-appointed and admirably-kept hotel—to bright, warm, cosy, elegantly-furnished rooms. It was exquisitely, unspeakably jolly. After my friends left me, which they did without delay, like the well-bred angels they were, before attending to my toilet in preparation for the excellent dinner that awaited me—before opening box or bag, I took the middle of the sunny room to myself, and indulged in a *pas seul* the like of which was probably never beheld on any stage. In airy grace it resembled the *cachuca*, but in joyous abandon it partook of the nature of a jig. And yet it was a devotional dance. It was my way of expressing thanks for a signal mercy. I slept deliciously that night and had delightful dreams. I saw a glorified little Mirandy, with her hair all blossomed out of earthly curl-papers, and a long-sleeved, high-necked white robe on, and she sniffled no more, nor wept, but said, "Behold, I am warm."

Ingrate as I am, I have forgotten the name of that last hotel, and the name of its courteous and clever landlord. Yet ever since that time I have had a loving reverence for a man who can keep a hotel. Were I President I would make up my Cabinet from the six most successful and popular hotel-keepers of the United States.

We spent several hours at Niagara, mostly on the American side. To me it was an old story—nothing novel except a few more toll-gates, the new Suspension Bridge, and the foot-bridges connecting the "Three Sisters" with Goat Island. These last are really great improvements, giving one an absolutely overwhelming realization of the awful power and splendor of the rapids. The Falls themselves were for me strangely dwarfed in height by my memory of the Yosemite; but I saw my old eager wonder and awesome delight revived and pictured in the face of my young daughter. If I had lived out my enthusiasm, I lived in it again. I had eaten my cake, and kept it.

On this grand stage, the scene of some terrible tragedy is always set, and our national festa was darkened for us by a fearful incident. While we were standing behind the parapet, near the great American Fall, an old boatman and a couple of guides came running up, in great excitement, and announced that a boat containing two men and two women, while crossing the river, above the cataract, had been drawn into the rapids, on the English side, and were about to be swept over the Horse-shoe Fall. Then, of course, everybody looked toward the great curving sheet, that plunging sea, so terrible and majestic, so radiant and beautiful, infinite sublimity wedded to immortal loveliness. We looked, eager, yet dreading to see the close of that swift voyage of immeasurable agony, the final leap over the precipice into the abyss whose dread mysteries are veiled by wreathing mists and mocking rainbows. Some were wild enough to suppose that the boat would live through the rocks and rapids, and go over whole and sound, with all on board; but nobody saw anything, though many stood gazing steadfastly at the English Fall for the space of an hour, and even after pieces of wood, said to be fragments of the boat, had been picked up in the river below. We believed, and trembled at the time, but after crossing to the British side, and hearing the story pronounced a Fourth of July canard, we doubted. When we came to see the telegraphic reports we again believed, but to-day we have seen a newspaper correspondent's minute and thrilling account, and our faith is once more staggered. But one thing cannot be doubted. Niagara certainly keeps up its old detestable character for extortion. For our share of it we are scandalized before the world, but I must say that not even our hackmen and toll-gatherers equal the English harpies of the Clifton House. For a miserable repast called supper they charged us $1 apiece, and for the privilege of occupying a room long enough to wash the dust from our faces, they charged me $2. I hold that such extortion is no better than highway robbery. But I have to record with wonder and admiration a singular instance of English liberality. When, after a safe night's journey over the Great Western, we reached Windsor, we found breakfast awaiting us on the ferry-boat. A nice breakfast it was, but my daughter, though served with everything, was unable from headache to take more than a few sips of coffee. This the Captain observed, and actually refused all payment from her. We went away marveling much, and fearing that the dear man was not long for this world.

We have been for the week past resting and visiting, in a quiet, pleasant town on the Michigan Central, called, for its sins, original or aboriginal, *Dowagiac*. I defy one to take that name at a flying leap the first time. The village is embowered in trees, some of them of great size and beauty, yet only a few years ago it was little better than a dreary, sandy plain. The energy, ambition, and taste shown by the people in these improvements are much to be commended. But they are a happy and virtuous community. Their spirit has not been broken by mocking delays and ruinous assessments, they have not been demoralized by rings, they have no Board of Public Works.

PARISIAN MORALS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on July 5: "Mme. Pepita Sanchez, whose furniture was sold last week, has not deceived public opinion in any way. In that continual duel between the *demi-monde* and the world proper she has succumbed, and she has been applauded. Mme. Sanchez belonged to that strange and especially Parisian world, whose members go to the Bois at 5 o'clock, dine at 7, reach the theatre at 9, sup at midnight, play baccaret at 2, and retire to rest when the dawn is appearing. In that world creditors arrive at 10 in the morning, but they are not received; the trades people call at noon and leave their goods, but do not take away any money; friends with empty pockets step in to breakfast at 2; Plutus rings at 3 and at 4; cosmetics, allured from all parts of the globe, transform into a walking picture the woman who until then has not been seen except behind closed curtains. Mme. Sanchez held a high position in that particular world. People dined with her twice a week, and they had more right in doing so to criticise the fare than the company. The ladies who were to be met there were of that class who when met in the Bois are saluted by a closing of the left eye. The men belonged to all classes of society, and had equal rights. A few weeks back Mme. Sanchez returned home at 1 in the morning, accompanied by a gentleman, who left her at her door. Half an hour later, finding he did not return, she leant over the balcony, overbalanced herself, fell upon the pavement, and was killed. Was it an accidental or a voluntary death? That will ever remain a mystery; but death alone has respected the mystery. Her funeral was one of the scandals of our time. A long train of men followed her coffin as mourners, so many that although the funeral is said to have cost £500, the share of each of those afflicted mourners could be but very trifling. A bevy of ladies of the *demi-monde*, suitably attired in mourning, also followed, with the evident intention of making selections from the host of disconsolate admirers. A short time afterward—that is to say, last week—the furniture of the deceased was sold by auction, and will realize between £5,000 and £6,000, each article being hotly contested. The husband, a Spaniard, who remains in the background, and who is said to be fighting in the mountains, is awaiting the moment when he can demand the proceeds of the sale, which are also claimed by the brothers and sisters of Mme. Sanchez. Among the articles sold were plate weighing 40 kilogrammes, China ware of rare artistic value, and a very varied collection of books. To-day the furniture of her bedroom is to be sold—rosewood and black satin—for, as observed one lady with a knowing air, 'Sanchez was forty years old, and could no longer endure light colors.' On Monday her drawing-room furniture is to be sold, and on Tuesday her peruques, for her hair was really dark, although on the surface it was blonde. Afterward, her dresses, her linen, her jewels, all will be sold, and when the last lot shall have been knocked down the forty simpletons who formed the financial academy of Mme. Sanchez will carry away to forty different places their empty hearts and their well-filled purses."

THE RANC-CASSAGNAC DUEL.

Writing from Paris, on July 9, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "M. Paul de Cassagnac has returned from his campaign in the Luxembourg country not much the worse for his bout with M. Ranc, for he was able to write a smart attack on the Legitimists in the *Pays* of this evening. According to the accounts of the meeting published here, it seems that it was decided that Crispin gloves should be worn, for fear a slight wound in the wrist should bring a serious affair to an unsatisfactory conclusion. M. Paul de Cassagnac won the toss for arms with an old louis, which, we are told, he carries next his chaplet. This is the sixth time he has won with the same coin, but he lost the toss for places, and had the sun slightly in his eyes. The two adversaries were placed at eighteen yards apart, with leave to advance. M. de Cassagnac advanced three parts of the distance, and then M. Ranc stepped forward and the pair crossed swords. At the first bout M. de Cassagnac was wounded just above his glove; the seconds stepped forward, but it was recognized that the hurt was slight. The fighting recommenced, and a good deal of scientific fencing ensued; the seconds wished the combatants to rest, but M. de Cassagnac, fearing his wound might stiffen, refused, and he contented himself with emptying the blood out of his sleeve. Twice the adversaries came to close quarters. It was only at the fifth bout that M. Ranc was wounded deeply in the arm, which seems to have stopped M. de Cassagnac's weapon from doing worse mischief. M. Gambetta, who was confident that his friend would kill the imperialist hero, spent Monday at Thionville, and went to see M. Ranc directly after the duel."

PROTECTION AGAINST FROST.

Some time ago, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we alluded to experiments that had been made at the instance of the Société des Agriculteurs de France as to the practicability of creating artificial clouds which would protect the vines from frost. These experiments were conducted in the neighborhood of Suresnes, and M. Constans de Saint-Sauveur, a well-known viticulturist in the south of France, now relates the result of other experiments which he has himself tried in the department of the Tarn. Writing to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, he says: "We have long been in the habit of making fires of green wood and damp straw to protect our vines during the Spring frosts; but this method rarely proved efficacious, as the changes of temperature occurred too suddenly. This went on for some time, until one evening, when the weather was fine, but rather chilly, we noticed a thick cloud suspended over the Tarn, which prevented us from seeing its waters. This cloud was produced by the smoke that issued from a cauldron of coal-tar which a farmer was using to bedaub some palings. The idea struck me that this would be an excellent substitute for straw and wood; and, having now had it in use for five years, I can state most confidently that the remedy is easy of application, and far from costly. We place small caldrons of coal-tar, each holding from ten to fifteen litres, at intervals of about fifty yards from each other, and about 200 yards away from the vines in the direction of the wind. As soon as the grass shows traces of frost we set the caldrons on fire, and do not extinguish them until about an hour after sunrise, for the tissues of the young plants which can resist the dilation produced by the freezing of the water are often destroyed afterward by the action of the sun's rays upon the white hoar frost with which they are covered. If the wind changes, we, of course, place the caldrons in a correspondingly different position."

OBITUARY.

LORD WESTBURY.

The cable announces to-day, the death at the age of seventy-three, of a great English lawyer. Very few more able and acute men than Richard Bethell, Lord Westbury, have occupied the woolsack. The son of a physician, who was able to give him the advantages of a first-rate education, he proceeded at an early age to Oxford, and entered Wadham College at the unusually early age of fourteen, and four years later, at a time of life when most young men are proceeding to the University, graduated with the highest honors, and obtained a fellowship in his college. In 1823 he left Oxford, where, like Mr. Lowe, his colleague afterward in the Government, and many other eminent men, he had for some time after graduating taken pupils, and commenced practice at the Chancery Bar; there he had not long to wait for success, and before many years had passed got into very extensive practice. At the age of thirty-two, in the year following the passage of the Reform bill, Lord Westbury obtained a seat in the House of Commons, for the great constituency of the East Riding of York; a circumstance very unusual in the career of a young lawyer destitute of county connections, and marking the extraordinary sense entertained of his capacity. But notwithstanding his early success in practice the honors of the profession came to him comparatively late in life, and he did not become Solicitor General until he had reached an age considerably more advanced than that at which the present Lord Cairns was Lord Chancellor.

It was under Lord Aberdeen's (Crimean) Government of 1852 that Lord Westbury became Solicitor General, and an immense deal of work did he accomplish. The most important legal measure which he carried through the House of Commons when, in 1856, he became Attorney General, was the bill for suppressing the cumbrous and unsatisfactory Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts and creating the Probate and Divorce Court. No legal measure in England during the past century has been more sweeping and salutary, but its passage was no light task, inasmuch as the powerful confederacy of Doctors Commons and all the various ecclesiastical authorities possessing patent places and sinecures throughout the country were arrayed on the other side prepared for desperate fight. Moreover, the measure was weighted with the necessary adjunct of a compensation, in the aggregate enormous, to the holders of the various offices to be suppressed, and as regarded advantages to accrue in the future not a few of the British tax-payers were disposed to ask, with Sir Boyle Roche: "What has posterity done for us?" But the bill was at length carried, and has proved a splendid success. The extraordinary little testamentary nooks where wills were often proved which never should have been proved at all, and all sorts of irregularities were committed, were swept away, and there arose instead the splendid institution known as "Her Majesty's Court of Probate," with its great "Principal Registry" in London, where a visitor may see a copy of *every* will proved in England, with forty-four subsidiary subordinate registries in the country, and the simple rule that a will must be proved in the office of the district where the maker thereof resided, or in the principal registry, London. Nor has the Divorce Court, which owed so much to the ability of its first Judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, proved less of a boon to the community. Probably it in some degree derives its existence from the tremendous satire of Judge Maule, when he pointed out in court to a poor man with a worthless wife the course—to him utterly impracticable from his want of means—that he must pursue to obtain a divorce, "because in England there is but one law for rich and poor." A year or two later, Lord Chancellor Campbell presiding in the full Court of Divorce, forcibly pointed out the change which had taken place. No one, he said, could now complain that divorce was the exclusive privilege of the rich, for here we have the petitioner, a cabman, while the corespondent—for so the offender is termed—is a costermonger.

It will thus be seen that Lord Westbury's tenure of office was by no means unimportant, and when in 1861 he was raised to the Chancellorship, his claims to that position were felt to be beyond dispute. There is, however, an old saying, 'Call no man happy till he is dead," and it was when this very able man seemed at the summit of his ambition that the cloud of misfortune somewhat obscured him. Lord Westbury was so unfortunate as to have a thoroughly unsatisfactory son, and through him was drawn into certain proceedings in reference to an important appointment which resulted in such comments in Parliament as necessitated his retirement in 1865. For some time after that event he lived in retirement abroad, but on his return to England again took a useful part in the legal work of the Lords, and has further done some service even up to the last few weeks in arbitration cases. Lord Westbury was never popular either with the profession or in society. His manner was unprepossessing, and his voice wiry and disagreeable. He gave dire offense sometimes in the House of Lords, and the late Lord Derby's allusion to a speech of his as being "language of a sort which we are not accustomed to hear in this place," will long be remembered. In fact, Lord Westbury's whole career was marred by the lack of agreeable personal qualities, and it was often noticed as a proof of his ability that he had succeeded in spite of his extraordinary unpopularity. He was one of those men who bore out Lord Chesterfield's remark to his son, that while "great qualities and great virtues will secure us the respect and admiration of mankind; it is the *lenores virtutes*, the greater qualities, which gain for us their love and affection." He leaves an unworthy successor in his eldest son, and had himself married again but a few weeks ago. With the exception possibly of the present Lord Chancellor, no man living at the present time has made so much money at the Bar as Lord Westbury, and he was said to be much engaged in house speculations in London, which had proved very profitable.

REV. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE.

The announcement is made by cable of the death, by a fall from his horse, of Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Winchester. The deceased gentleman, a son of the celebrated philanthropist, William Wilberforce, born Sept. 7, 1805, was eminent not only in ecclesiastical but in scientific and literary circles, while his seat in the House of Lords, and the warm interest he took in public affairs, made him a power in English political life. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, taking his B. A. degree there in 1826; three years after he took the degree of M. A., and in 1845, D. D. He was ordained curate of Checkendon, Oxfordshire; and, after holding successively several ecclesiastical offices, among them a chaplaincy of the late Prince Albert, and the deanery of Westminster, he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1845. As such, he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and by special appointment he was made Lord High Almoner. In 1869 he was translated to the See of Winchester, which he occupied at the time of his death. In addition to his ecclesiastical, he held several lay offices of trust and honor. He was one of the trustees of the British Museum, member of the Royal Society, of the Asiatic Society, and of the Geographical Society. In the work of all these societies and in the progress of scientific thought generally, Dr. Wilberforce was actively interested, though as an author he dealt only with theological subjects, He published *Eucharistica*, *a History of the American Church*, *The Rocky Island and Other Parables*, *Addresses on the Ordination Service*, *a Life of William Wilberforce*, his father; *Hebrew Heroes*, and several volumes of sermons. In the debates in the House of Lords, in which he sat as a spiritual Peer, he took a prominent part, as he did also in the discussions in the Upper House of Convocation. He was an eloquent and interesting speaker at public meetings of a religious character, and was the intimate friend and adviser of some of the most distinguished men in England.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

The Shah, notwithstanding his brilliant reception, has been painfully struck, says a telegram to the London *Daily News*, with the absence of cheering. After the hearty ringing shouts to which his ear had grown accustomed in London, the silence of the French crowds seemed to him indicative of want of sympathy. It has been explained to him that people never cheer spontaneously in France, and that the only manner in which they show their interest in distinguished persons is by going out of their way to look at them in the streets. The telegram proceeds: "As a matter of fact, since Queen Victoria entered Paris in 1855 no Sovereign has been so cordially welcomed as the Shah. In taking leave yesterday of the Persian Monarch, Marshal MacMahon was deeply touched by hearing from him that at the head of the French nation he was the right man in the right place. The Shah warmly shook the Marshal by both hands twice, saying 'Au revoir.' The Shah dined at 9 o'clock last night. There is no truth in the report that he afterward walked incognito with his uncle on the Boulevards to see the illuminations. He was far too fatigued for exertion of any kind. His Majesty's curiosity was shown by sending, when he had retired for the night, for the house steward to explain to him the mechanism of a quaint clock on the chimney-piece. Naturally, this functionary could give no explanation. The Republican Guard came to play under the windows of the Shah this morning while he was being shaved. His Majesty's first breakfast consisted of bread, made by a Persian baker, and a cup of goat's milk. All the meat eaten at the palace in which his Majesty is staying is killed on the premises by the member of the suite, who has sometimes been taken for an executioner. Eight sheep, three lambs, and twenty chickens fell to-day beneath his knife. The coach-houses of the Palais Bourbon are occupied with all sorts of animals pronounced clean by Mahomet, intended for the tables of the Shah and his suite. The Persian horses brought from Teheran were inspected to-day by nearly 200 persons. They were magnificently groomed and caparisoned with gold-embroidered white Cashmere sheets. The Shah's favorite Persian greyhound, Ahmed, was greatly admired, but his keeper would not allow him to take bonbons from the visitors. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Shah drove to the east end of the town. He first went to see the site of the Bastille. On returning home he drove along the Boulevards. His Majesty was accompanied by several members of his suite."

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

WHAT THE ENGLISH EXPLORER HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

A telegram from Khartoum, via Alexandria, dated July 6, appears in the London *Daily Telegraph* of July 8, and runs thus:

"I hasten to communicate to you facts of the highest importance and interest in connection with the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, who has reached this place from the lake regions and the far South. On Sunday, the 29th of June, the English Pasha arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by Lady Baker, his nephew Lieut. Baker, and seven English engineers, besides his personal attendants. They had traveled hither from Gondokoro, using one of the steamers which had been taken up country for the navigation of the lakes, and occupying a period of thirty-two days for the journey.

Baker has accomplished even more than was expected of him. He has penetrated as far southward as Mosindi, which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. On reaching this place the Pasha found that the ivory and slave traders had spread all kinds of evil rumors about the expedition, inflaming the native tribes against it. Kabriki had been informed by them that Baker Pasha was was coming, at the head of an Egyptian army, to take forcible possession of his country and annex it to Egypt, with the view of exacting heavy taxes and tributes, and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed, between the traders and the negro chiefs, to murder Baker, if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers. Shortly after the arrival of the Pasha with a portion of his troops at Mosindi, Kabriki, following an African custom, sent ten jars of pombe—a beverage resembling beer—to the strangers. This liquor was heavily charged with poison, and all those soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms, and soon fell to the earth insensible and apparently lifeless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralized in every case, and no lives were lost. Baker then dispatched some of his officers as messengers to demand why the poisoned beer had been sent into his camp; but as soon as they entered the negro village Kabriki ordered them to be killed, and they were all immediately murdered in cold blood. War was then proclaimed, the chief beating his great drums, and ordering a levy of 10,000 warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pasha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey into the interior, and some of them were suffering from the poisoned drink. Baker was therefore compelled to beat a retreat before the swarms of enemies assailing him, and he retired after burning his camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harrassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the route. At the end of this perilous week the English Pasha came to the province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned, but, with a view to punish Kabriki, it was arranged that Rewinka should supply 2,000 armed men, and that these, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return toward Mosindi and do their best to take and kill the treacherous negro. Baker promised that if this expedition was successful Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pasha then returned northward toward Fatiko, but on reaching a place called Lazarita (?) he and his men were unexpectedly fired upon from the houses of the slave-traders there. Thirty of Baker's soldiers were thus slain; the remainder intrenched themselves till assistance could be obtained, and then issued from their intrenchment to attack the traders, who held a strong position in dense thickets of reeds. The attack was very successful, the reed-beds were taken by storm, and 140 of the slaver's party were slain, many prisoners being also captured, while the remainder fled inland. The captives, in explanation of the attack made upon Sir Samuel's command, said that the orders of their masters and of the chiefs friendly to them were to kill "the Nazarene"—meaning Baker—wherever and whenever they could. They all confirmed this declaration, which was drawn up from their own mouths, signed and sealed by each, and then forwarded to the Government of Soudan, at Khartoum, as a documentary proof of the malignancy of these slave-hunting merchants.

This chastisement cleared the whole country, about Gondokoro and down toward Rewinka's territory. After a period of repose, which was imperatively needed, Baker commenced systematically to organize the districts which were in his possession. He made Fatiko the chief town of the new territory, and appointed superintendents at the other stations. Before long the natives settled down wonderfully well under the new government, and appeared exceedingly satisfied with the safety and quiet which it afforded. The light tribute exacted of a basket of bread and a bundle of grass per month for each hut was paid with alacrity and regularity; and when Sir Samuel went finally northward, having established the reinforcements sent him along the annexed region, the negroes at Fatiko gave him the most vociferous farewells, calling him 'father' and 'master,' and looking upon him as their future protector. The term of the contract signed by Sir Samuel Baker and by the English engineers with the Khedive has now expired, and, having made all arrangements, the Pasha embarked at Gondokoro in one of the steamers brought up country by the expedition. Another vessel of the same model has been successfully carried as far as Gondokoro, and as soon as camel transport can be obtained it may be taken to the lakes, and set afloat there. The third of the three iron vessels sent up in pieces with the same object lies yet at Khartoum, the difficulties of transport having proved extremely great.

Next to Fatiko the chief station of the new territory will be Gondokoro. Baker has marked out eight more spots as principal posts, and these will constitute a chain leading from Nubia to the Albert Nyanza. One thousand additional troops have been ordered down to complete the garrison of these stations.

Thus much for the political portion of the tidings brought by the gallant Pasha. I have further a most important geographical discovery to communicate—one which cannot fail, I think, to astound many scientific men in England. It is declared as an ascertained fact by the returning party that Lakes Tanganyka and Albert Nyanza are proved to be one and the same water. The length of this magnificent inland sea, thus for the first time made known to mankind, is not less than 700 miles, and it is announced as positive that a vessel can be launched above Murchison's Falls, at the head of the Nyanza, and sail away to Ujiji, or lower, through ten degrees of latitude!

Sir Samuel Baker, with his lady and suite, were all in excellent health when they arrived, and they leave us to-day by the Barber country for Souakin, to which port the Egyptian Government are dispatching a special steamer, which will bring them up the Red Sea to Suez. No losses have occurred of late among the Europeans from sickness, except that of Mr. Higginbotham, the chief engineer. I send you this intelligence direct from the lips of the Emancipator of Central Africa."

A CHARM FOR RAIN.

The Levant *Times* mentions that the drouth in Asia Minor, in the neighborhood of Angora, has been excessive, and in the small town of Geredeh the enlightened inhabitants for some time past have daily offered up prayers for rain. No change taking place in the weather, it was decided that some "charms" must be tried, and they at last bethought themselves of an infallible one. It was simple, but one which, for fear of the consequences in these degenerate days, could not be performed in the "good old style." It consisted in cutting off the head of a Christian and throwing it into a stream or pond. As a live Christian did not patriotically present himself, it was determined to exhume a dead one, and to make sure the magic rite was performed with the heads of three bodies, one of whom had been dead only a month. Up to the latest advices the charm had not worked, and the country remained parched.

RECKLESS USE OF THE REVOLVER.

John Sheridan, aged nineteen, of No. 288 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, while under the influence of liquor, last evening, commenced to play in a reckless manner with a pistol, which exploded, sending the ball into his right hand. In company with a companion named James McNeel, he went to the office of Dr. Homiston, in Sands-street, to have the wound dressed. The Doctor applied the lance, and Sheridan became frightened by the pain, and was so violent that he and his friend were ejected from the office. As they were shoved out into the street, McNeel drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the head of Dr. Homiston, pulled the trigger. Fortunately the weapon missed fire, and McNeel soon found himself in the custody of an officer.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

A TALE OF SUFFERING—A MARCH THROUGH THE DESERT.

The following appeared in the *Invalide* of June 19, (July 1,) 1873:

[ABRIDGED TRANSLATION.]

The following is an extract from the report of the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Caucasus to the Ministry of War, dated June 2, (14,) respecting the movements of the Krasnovodsk division:

"In a telegraphic dispatch, received at Tiflis from Baku, June 1, (13,) Col. Markosov, commander of the Krasnovodsk division, stated that the division arrived safely at the Wells of Igda, having had during its march a few skirmishes with hostile Turkomans, and hoped to reach Ismukhshir May 3, (15,) or even perhaps May 1, (13,) if nothing unforeseen occurred. In the last dispatch from Igda, dated April 25, (May 7,) received at Tiflis through a telegram from Baku, May 16, (28,) Col. Markosov stated that in consequence of the excessive heat the division could not advance beyond Igda without enormous sacrifices, and that consequently ten versts before the wells of Ortakui on April 20 (May 2) the division was compelled to turn back and return to Krasnovodsk."

The following, is an account of the march of the Krasnovodsk division from the wells at Igda toward Khiva:

"The advanced guard of the Krasnovodsk division arrived at the wells of Igda April 16, (28.) The Cossacks, from early morning until 4 P. M., pursued the hostile Atabaisevtsin, who had departed from Igda in the direction of Bala-ishen and Ortakui. April 17 (29)—The first and second echelons arrived at Igda. April 16 (28) and 17 (29)—The weather was exceedingly hot, in consequence of which the echelons that had arrived at Igda were greatly exhausted. The further advance of the division from Igda to the wells at Ortakui had to be accomplished through a sandy desert, where not a drop of water could be procured, and which, according to received intelligence, was to consist of three marches, each march extending from twenty-five to thirty versts. Consequently, the whole distance to the wells at Ortakui might be reckoned at from sixty to seventy-five versts. In order to enable the division to pass through deserts where water could not be procured it was supplied with casks capable of holding five veders of water; forty such casks were assigned to each column. Moreover, at the time of the departure from Chikishlyar, and afterward from Igda, a large number of skin water-bottles were made; beside that the soldiers carried water with them in kits and flasks. Altogether, the division was supplied with about 4,000 veders of water, the quantity of which, even during the greatest heat, ought to have been sufficient to last for six or seven marches. The division usually marched from the break of day until 10 or 11 A. M. and from 4 to 8 or 9 P. M. It proceeded under the direction of trusty guides, almost all members of hostile tribes to the Khivese. Among the guides may be mentioned Ata-Murad-Khan, late ruler of Kungrad, and cousin of the Khan of Khiva. April 18, (30,) at 4 A. M. Col. Markosov left Igda at the head of five companies of infantry, six field guns, one company of sappers, and twenty-five Cossacks. This detachment was supplied with a suitable number of camels, horses, &c. The cavalry, with a battery of rockets, was to start on April 18, (30,) and, advancing by forced marches, was to reach Ortakui in the evening of the following day. The remaining forces of the division were to start from Igda in echelons on April 19, 20, and 21, (May 1, 2, and 3,) respectively. The road from Igda, (as well as the last forty versts to that place,) beginning at the wells of Khalmadshi, pass through a desert intersected by high, sandy hills, which greatly impeded the progress of the army.

April 18 (30.)—Early in the morning the burning rays of the rising sun began to tell upon the advancing division, and at 8 A. M., after a march of thirteen versts, the echelon was obliged to stop in consequence of its total prostration. Having rested a little, the first echelon started again in the afternoon, and marched another twelve versts. At 9 P. M. it stopped for the night, at the distance of twenty-five versts from Igda. That evening's march was exceedingly difficult; camels fell down, horses stopped, and all efforts to move them were unavailing. The men became so exhausted that they at once drank all the water which was distributed among them in the morning. Added to this it was discovered that the water which had been carried for the use of the echelon could be distributed with a sparing hand only, it having, in consequence of the great heat, partly evaporated, so that the five veder casks which had been filled with water at the wells of Igda in the morning contained in the evening only 3½ veders each. The cavalry which had left Igda April 18 (30) advanced only 20 versts, and at 12 o'clock the same night stopped to rest. Although both men and animals were greatly exhausted in consequence of the sultry state of the weather lasting even through the night, yet this march may be said, on the whole, to have been accomplished successfully. The guides who had accompanied the division, seeing the total prostration of both men and beasts, advised Col. Markozov to turn from the road leading to Ortakui and march to the wells of Bala-ishen; but Col. Markozov for various reasons would not accede to this proposal. April 19 (May 1) the first echelon started again. At the distance of five versts it was overtaken by the cavalry, who were ordered to reach the wells at Ortakui the same day and send, if possible, even the smallest quantity of water to the first echelon. The first rays of the glowing sun above the horizon indicated with terrible certainty the sufferings which were to follow. The infantry were so exhausted that it could only march twelve versts, and the cavalry, who had started at 3 A. M., by 12:30 marched only twenty-five versts. This march was accompanied by fearful sufferings; men were exhausted to utter prostration, horses could scarcely move, and many of the Cossacks were obliged to dismount and lead them by the bridle. At 11 A. M. the thermometer indicated 52 degrees (Raumer) of heat. There were still from fifteen to twenty-five versts to be marched over before the wells of Ortakui could be reached. Moreover, it was necessary to make haste, as the water carried by the Cossacks was almost exhausted. At 4:30 P. M. the cavalry, almost dying of thirst, advanced. At every step men and horses were sinking into sand up to their knees, while clouds of hot sand dust almost suffocated them. The position of the cavalry was becoming desperate; horses were falling down, and it was with the greatest difficulty that some of them could be raised up again. The exhaustion of the men reached the highest pitch. Some of them, unable to hold out any longer, fell down from their horses to rise no more; those on foot could not advance a step. As a last resource medicine chests were opened, and tonics were given to strengthen the fainting men. However, in spite of this, at 8 P. M. it was necessary to leave behind some officers in charge of the sick and dying. At last at 12 o'clock at night, when the distance marched must have been at least thirty versts, and yet the wells of Ortukai could not be found, Col. Markosov determined to stop the advance of the exhausted Cossacks. As the guides, in consequence of the darkness of the night, could not be sure of the position of the wells, it was determined to send out a searching party, consisting of three men, one of whom was a Turkoman guide, with instructions to find out the wells. Three hours passed away and the searching party did not return; and the echelon, as formerly, remained ignorant of the position of the wells. To try and follow the searching party at night, with men and horses in a state of total prostration, would have been hazardous. The position of the division had now, indeed, become desperate. But it was necessary to overcome this difficulty. Accordingly it was determined to lead the division back to the first echelon which was marching behind, in the hope of getting some water from it with which the exhausted cavalry might be refreshed. At the same time it was decided to abandon the expedition, and to lead the forces back to Krasnovodsk."

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MARRIED.

DICKERSON—HUGGINS.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. Frank M. Hall, of Toledo, ALFRED J. DICKERSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to K. ANNA HUGGINS.

DIED.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, 20th inst., ANNIE KATE, only daughter of William H. and Kate A. Barker, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Tuesday, 22d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M.

BURRITT.—On Saturday, July 19, ANN MARIA, widow of the late Wm. J. Burritt, and daughter of Jas. [illegible], deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Vanderpoel, No. 607 5th-av., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BURRITT.—In this City, on Friday, July 18, 1873, WILHELMINA, beloved wife of E. B. Burritt, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 Bond-st., on Tuesday, July 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Seneca Falls and Ithaca papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—At North Granville, Washington County, N.Y., on Tuesday, July 15, MARY, wife of Geo. Edward Bulkley, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

BELL.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, CHARLES J. BELL, aged 27 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DREW.—At [illegible], N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., WILLIAM DREW.

Funeral services at the First Reformed Church in Hackensack, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

ELLIS.—On Saturday, July 19, 1873, RUSSELL FREEMAN, aged 2 years 2 months, youngest child and only son of J. T. and Maggie B. Ellis.

Funeral Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, from residence of his parents, No. 22 Morton-st.

GILDERSLEEVE.—At the residence of her son, Chas. H. Gildersleeve, No. 31 Cottage-place, on Sunday, July 20, 1873, ELIZA GILDERSLEEVE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton,) on Washington-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Wednesday.

JOLLIE.—On Saturday, July 19, ISAAC JOLLIE, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Leroy-st., on Monday, July 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KENDALL.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 18, ABRAHAM KENDALL, in his 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 East 85th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

LINDSAY.—In Havana, Cuba, July 18, of yellow fever, MARCELLUS B. LINDSAY, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, at No. 235 DeKalb-av., on Saturday, July 19, after a short illness, JOHN C. LYON, in his 32d year.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, July 22, at the Pinesbridge Methodist Episcopal Church, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages in waiting at Mount Kisco on arrival of the 8:25 train from New-York.

MATTOCKS.—On Sunday, July 20, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Foster, Lafayette, Jersey City, CLARISSA PALMER MATTOCKS, aged 75 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEKEEL.—At Hart's Village, N.Y., on the 18th inst., MARIA MEKEEL, relict of Caleb Mekeel, aged 87 years.

MULLANY.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 17th of July, LEWIS EDWARD MULLANY, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John R. Mullany, Ocean-av., opposite Ege-av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. for Bergen-avenue Station, via Newark and New-York Railroad, at 1, and horse-cars for Greenville leave foot of Montgomery-st., Jersey City, at 1:05 P. M.

PUTNEY.—At Somers Centre, N.Y., July 20, ALBERT C., infant son of Daniel and Elizabeth Putney, aged 6 weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Birdsall, on Tuesday, July 22, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in waiting at Somers Centre Depot on arrival of the 10:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, July 19, 1873, EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Surgeon Dewitt C. Peters, United States Army, aged 8 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Stoutenborough, No. 156 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Monday, July 21, at 10:30 A. M.

REQUA.—Died, suddenly, July 18, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Potts, Morrisania, Miss AMELIA P. REQUA.

Funeral on Monday at 11 A. M., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Cyrus Clark, No. 741 Fifth avenue. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RATHBUN.—At Fort Washington, on Sunday morning, July 20, BENJAMIN RATHBUN, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 22, from St. Stephen's Church, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

TYLER.—SUSAN M. TYLER, widow of the late Wm. Tyler, died July 18, instant, in her 64th year.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Carr, No. 58 East 79th-st., near Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Armonk, Westchester County, for interment by the 10:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.

VIDAL.—At St. Paul, Minn., July 16, 1873, Capt. T. G. VIDAL.

Funeral on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, T. C. B. Vidal, No. 233 West 11th-st. The military order, Loyal Legion of the United States, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WATERBURY.—On Sunday, 20th inst., Mrs. POLLY WATERBURY, aged 92 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, 22d, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rufus Mead, No. 339 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, near Gates. Take Greene and Gates-av. cars.

ZABRISKIE.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, July 19, the infant daughter of Dr. John L. and Eliza B. Zabriskie.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday last, no public sale of real estate was held, the only business transacted being the adjournment of the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and four lots of land known as No. 39 East Eighteenth-street, north side, to Wednesday, July 23, by James M. Miller. The market for the week thus closed as it had opened, without any transaction to quote from. All through the week the sales that were held were of minor importance, and the property offered was insignificant in amount and character. The only proposed sale that was worthy of special notice was that of the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, but it being adjourned, the market was left entirely barren of interest. The total value of New-York real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 19, amounts to $146,367, as against $916,863 50 for the previous week, ending Saturday, July 12.

The suburban auctions consummated during the week were as follows:

Saturday, July 12, by James M. Miller, White Plains, Westchester County, 47 4-10 acres, $23,700.

Tuesday, July 15, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., Far Rockaway, Long Island, 164 lots, $11,965; by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Plainfield, N. J., 24 lots, $6,569 50.

Wednesday, July 16, by J. R. Foley, 261 lots at Pelham Park, Westchester County, $56,644.

Thursday, July 17, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., William's Bridge, Westchester County, 77 58-100 acres and "Given" mansion, $66,147 45. Total for week ending Saturday, July 19, $167,038 95. Total for week previous, ending Saturday, July 12, $151,118 50.

PRIVATE SALE.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. report having sold, by private contract, six plots of land, situate on Ridgewood and Rahway avenues, Plainfield, N. J., each containing about one acre, to Burger and Goddard, for $400 each. The above property is part of the Mellick farm, which Gen. P. H. Jones, as trustee for the United States, had offered by public auction last week.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week auctions are projected as follows by the auctioneers respectively named:

Monday, July 21.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, peremptory auction sale of four lots of land, situate on Hopkins-avenue and Concord-street, Jersey City.

Tuesday, July 22.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, adjourned Court of Common Pleas foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of the ten lots of land, 200 by 125, and the unfinished building, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, A. Wagstaff, Esq., referee, of house and lot on the south side of Hopper's-lane, 220.8⅝ feet west of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, J. N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of five-story brown-stone store and tenement, No. 1,376 Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, 25.6 by 70 by 100. Also, auction sale of the five-story brown-stone house and lot No. 47 East Twenty-ninth-street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues, 20 by 63 by 100. Also, sixteen lots running through from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Grand Boulevard, each 25 by 100.11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure, G. P. Smith, Esq., referee of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street, between White and Walker streets.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, public auction sale of the balance of the Willinghast property, adjoining the city line of Newark, N. J., on Tenth, Eleventh, and Hawthorne avenues, at the terminus of the Chadwick-avenue Horse-car Railway. The location of the above property is distant nine miles from the City of New-York, and the time by railroad is thirty-five minutes. A special train will leave New-York at 12 M. on the day of the sale. For free passes and maps of the property apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York, or to W. H. Knauss, and T. O. Smith, No. 741 Broad-street, Newark.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, public auction sale of the four building lots known as Nos. 201, 203, 205, and 207 Wayne-street, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, each lot 20 by 100.

Wednesday, July 23.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, assignee's sale in bankruptcy, by order of the United States District Court, in the matter of Leopold Bohm, bankrupt, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 24.9 by 75, situate on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, known as No. 221 East Forty-eighth-street, north side, 352.7 feet west of Second-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure of the four lots and building on the north side of East Eighteenth-street, known as No. 39.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the plot of land, 64 by 100, rear line irregular, situate on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 34 feet east of Seventh-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, adjourned trustees' sale of the "Pollock" property, situate at Elizabeth, N. J., on Frelinghuysen, Sherman, and Cross, Sheridan avenues and Alina-street. The above property has already been put up by auction twice this season, and each time the sale was adjourned at the instance of the defendants. At the first sale over $50,000 worth of the property was sold for very good prices, but the defendant did not feel satisfied with the prices that were obtained, and notwithstanding that there was a large company in attendance at the sale, at his request it was adjourned. At the second sale there were but few persons in attendance, and the prices offered were not near so good as at the first sale, in consequence of which fact, another adjournment was asked for by the defendant. Mr. A. Q. Keasley, Esq., one of the trustees, at first refused to grant another adjournment, but his associate trustee insisted upon an adjournment, which was afterward agreed to upon the express understanding that no further delay or adjournment would be asked for or allowed. The property will therefore be sold this time without any reservation, and there will be no further adjournment. For further particulars apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, public auction sale of the two lots of land, each 25 by 85 feet, known as No. 372 Wayne-street, and No. 355 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City.

Thursday, July 24.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of one lot, 20.10 by 74.10, on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 62.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By J. P. Travers, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a house and eight lots of land, situate on the north-east corner of Evergreen-avenue and Linden-street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Jere. Johnson's Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure, C. Perry, referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Union-street, 124 feet east of Columbia-street. Also, similar sale, same referee, of a plot of land, 40 by 100 feet, on the corner of Tompkins-avenue and Stockton-street, and two lots adjoining, on Stockton-street, 50x100 feet, and two lots adjoining them on rear end, fronting on Floyd-street, and one lot on Tompkins-avenue, between Stockton and Floyd streets.

Friday, July 25.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of seven lots, 100 by 175, on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 17.

Baxter-st., w. s., (No. 52,) 49.5 ft. n. of Leonard-st., 18.3x33	$5,500
Orchard-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Grand-st., 75x87.6	63,950
5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.9x97	23,500
14th-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x92	27,000
27th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9 foreclosure	11,500
49th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.6x100.5	15,700
50th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90	25,000
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	1,000
58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.9	4,550
58th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	26,000
74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	28,000
112th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	10,000
113th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11	23,500
139th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x156x66.4	5,050
Madison-av., n. e. corner 44th-st., 25.5x100; 44th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5, ½ part	8,050
Avenue B, s. e. corner 2d-st., 19.19x80	7,000
1st-av., n. e. corner 37th-st., 49.4x125, foreclosure	15,100
9th-av., s. e. corner 53d-st., 25x100	16,100
9th-av., n. w. corner 68th-st., 100.4x100	45,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d-av., e. s., 140 ft. n. of 17th-st., 19x80	$9,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

ANY FAMILY WANTING A NICE COTTAGE of ten rooms on the Orange Mountain, can find a desirable one at Wyoming, at your own price. Take the 10 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train on Morris and Essex Railroad; three minutes from station.
L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ONLY SEVENTY MINUTES away; thirty-three acres; admirably situated for building site or plots; fine forest shade; unexceptionable neighborhood; great bargain; terms very easy.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—Three acres fronting the beach and Ocean-av., near West End Hotel; terms to suit. Address E. C. CLARKE & CO., No. 11 Helmbold Block, Long Branch.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ready-made clothing, furnishing goods, a splendid residence at Stamford, Conn.; also one at Woodbridge, N. J. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALTONWOOD.

The splendid estate known as
ALTONWOOD,
within one mile and a half of
MAMARONECK STATION.

This place consists of about 24 acres, with splendid mansion, heated by Baker, Smith & Co.'s steam heater, and replete with all the conveniences and elegancies of a FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE.

The grounds are laid out in the most perfect manner, with greenhouse, grapery, &c., the choicest variety of fruits in abundance. The views, which are beautiful, extend for miles in either direction.

Any gentleman desirous of securing a house which cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative investment at the price this place is offered at wishing for further information can apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Final and Peremptory
TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE
POLLOCK PROPERTY,
AT

ELIZABETH, N. J.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY—NO PROTECTION BY THE TRUSTEES.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without any reserve whatever, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23,
at 12 M., on the premises, by order of A. Q. KEASBEY and E. A. S. MAN, Trustees, the balance of this choice property, situated on Sherman, Sheridan, Cross, Stanton and Mordaunt avs., Fanny and Alina sts.,
ANJOINING NORTH ELIZABETH STATION,
and in the immediate vicinity of North and Waverley Parks.

An absolute sale of choice lots, fronting on streets paved with wood, and surrounded on every side by costly improvements.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M.

For maps and passes, apply to
A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law,
No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
E. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
And to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THE THIRD
GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS
ON THE
Tillinghast Property, on Clinton Heights,
ADJOINING THE CITY LINE OF NEWARK.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS, 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will take place
On TUESDAY, July 22, at 1 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations adjoining the City of Newark, affording magnificent views overlooking
THE ENTIRE CITY, NEWARK BAY, AND HUDSON COUNTY,
and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Clinton-place, Runyan and the cross streets, immediately adjoining the city line and the terminus of the CHADWICK-AVENUE AND CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD. The lots to be offered at this sale are located on the summit and west of the improvements, including some
VERY FINE VILLA SITES,
situated on Clinton-place, on which there are some of the finest improvements in the vicinity of Newark. THE TITLE IS PERFECT—a full COVENANT WARRANTEE DEED being given, free from any and all incumbrances. The sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE. Omnibuses will be in readiness at the Newark and New-York Railroad station on Broad-street, to carry passengers to the ground on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
Office No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873,
At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, on the ground, rain or shine,
328 LOTS 328
in the
TOWN OF GREENVILLE,
NOW JERSEY CITY,
on
OCEAN, DWIGHT AND BRITTON AVENUES.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County. The location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c. The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is near this property; there are twenty-six daily trains, each way, between New-York and Greenville; the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare, (by excursion tickets,) ten cents; also the horse-cars from the Jersey City Ferries pass the property.

Terms of Sale.—10 per cent. and auction fees on day of sale, and 10 per cent. semi-annually; or 10 per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. on 14th of August, 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Excursion train, on day of sale, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 11:45 A. M., from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

For maps, excursion tickets, &c., apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & CO., No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York. Collation on the ground.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JULY 22, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 47, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.; 20 feet front and first class in every respect.
123D AND 124TH STREETS.—Sixteen lots on the above streets, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, each 25x100. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT SQUAM, N. J.—TWO LARGE furnished cottages; fine grounds, near the ocean shore. The cottages will accommodate about forty people; rent for season at $150 each.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNFURNISHED, A SMALL house, (English basement preferred,) in good neighborhood, above 14th-st. and west of 5th-av. Address, stating lowest rent, L. A., No. 308 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, Executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased:
$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$6,000 New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company, of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan,	Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing,	Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson,	Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway,	Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.	

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

H. MOUQUIN'S
NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT,
No. 349 Canal-st., opposite Church-st.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder,	Roswell Hart,
Mayor,	President,
City of Rochester.	Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York $500,000
For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865.
By order of
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.
For particulars see the *City Record.*

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected.
F. A. SCHROEDER,
Controller.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

A POLICY OF THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE Annuity and Trust Company for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, No. 1,679, dated Feb. 26, 1848, and issued to Robert Soutter, Jr., has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with C. B. S., Post-office Box No. 5,064 New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day.
DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:
$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.
$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HOTELS.

GROVE HOUSE.—NOS. 172, 174, 176 AND 178 Bleecker-st; fine rooms with excellent board, $6 to $12 per week, $1 50 to $2 per day; shady grounds for croquet, quoits, ball, &c.; cool house.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,166,666
Net Liabilities	95,890
Total Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1873.
Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after July 21, 1873.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	210,000

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 18th inst. and reopen Aug. 6, 1873.
Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared payable Aug. 1, 1873. Dividend of New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN.
July 14, 1873.
Offices { No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. R. CRARY,
Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Income to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING FIRM, ABOUT changing its business, offers for sale the stock and lease of present store; capital required, $30,000 to $40,000; annual profits, $30,000; this is a rare chance to succeed to an established, profitable business. Address, with real name, IMPORTER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office. No other will receive attention.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established business, including the machinery for manufacturing canned goods. Apply to WHEELER & MERRITT, No. 217 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLD WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE establishment of the late Hervey G. Law; rare chance for a driving business man to make a fortune. Apply on the premises, No. 22 Fulton-st.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE A GOOD ESTABlished jewelry business, located in Maiden-lane, consisting of stock, shop, tools, safe, office fixtures, &c. Apply to SILLCOCKS & COOLEY, No. 14 Maiden-lane.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.
Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.
N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.
SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others, supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., competent and reliable servants both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, boarding and Summer houses; also waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A LADY FROM THE EASTERN STATES wishes a position either as governess or housekeeper, or as a traveling companion; references given and required. Address Earnest, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—YOU CAN PROCURE the most reliable and competent help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, with unexceptionable references, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS for all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—CAPABLE SERVANTS, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., City or country, waiting for situations at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., MAY be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description; both Protestant and Catholic, for city and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing, or do general house-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 154 West 18th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR plain Seamstress.—By a very neat, tidy young girl, with City reference; will be generally useful in a family; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or laundress; the very best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN in a private family or boarding-house; has excellent references; understands the cooking of soups, meats, games, and pastry; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a competent and thorough American Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to the country; has excellent references and understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two very neat young people, who have best recommendations, and thoroughly understand their duties in every respect; have no objections to do the work of a family between them without assistance; chamber-maid understands her work in every particular; will go in the country, if desired. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH WOMan; understands English nicely; has best of reference; can wash and iron in the best manner; understands cooking; makes good bread, soups, &c.; in a private family where a comfortable home will be provided rather than very high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good pastry-cook; best City references; wages, $20 to $25; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—By a very neat, tidy, young woman, who is an excellent bread, biscuit and corn bread maker; understands soups, game, poultry, and meats well; will give best City recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO understands the best of cooking; can get up French dishes; understands boning and larding; can make cakes, ice-creams, jellies, and dessert of all kinds; is very well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau, first floor.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable and very good family cook; meats, pastry, soups, desserts, game, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A cordon-bleu, not speaking English, but an excellent French family cook; first-class certificates. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY AS SUPERIOR COOK to assist with the washing; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; French, English; bone, lard, make [illegible] soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ices, all kinds of side dishes; excellent puddings; private family or boarding house; very best testimonials; [illegible] or city. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG German woman in a private family; understands the care of milk and butter; is a good cook and thorough laundress; prefers the country; has unexceptionable references; would make herself generally useful; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL-RECOMmended young woman, who is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; will do anything required in a family; has no objection to a good home in the country; can take care of milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl; is willing to make herself generally useful in a small American family. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., room No. 7.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT French maid; is an experienced hair-dresser, cuts and fits; understands maid duties in every respect; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; can do French fluting, gentlemen's and ladies' fine linens, &c.; highest testimonials; honest, sober, neat, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] washer in a hotel; good reference for laundress. Call at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT, French nurse for growing or sick children; is an experienced monthly or sick nurse by profession; would go for an invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to any distance from New-York; can give the best of testimonials. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ITALIAN NURSE AND EXCELLENT seamstress, speaking good French; will do light chamber-work if required. Can be seen, with references, at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GROWN CHILD'S NURSE AND plain sewer; has the best of references; will do light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, FOURTEEN YEARS old, to take care of a child in a private family. Apply at No. 248 West 35th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as child's nurse. Call at No. 423 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch young woman, as seamstress and light chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 12th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY going to Europe desires to procure situations for two servants, waitress and chamber-maid; the latter would go to take care of children. Apply at No. 5 East 45th-st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN (PROtestant) as first-class waitress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, OR, as it is late in season, will do chamber-work and plain sewing, or both; country preferred; best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WASHING AND IRONING TAKEN BY THE dozen, at $1 per dozen, at No. 142 West 33d-st., room No. 4.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, AGED TWENTY, of good education, wishes a situation in some wholesale business or publishing house; the latter preferred; writes, reads, and speaks English well, and is able to give three years' references. Address SITUATION, No. 2,252 2d-av., Harlem.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE Western trade wants a position in some first-class hat and cap or gents' furnishing goods house as traveling salesman. Houses requiring the services of such will please address A. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED THIRty-one years; is a thorough coachman and groom; can drive in City or country; has best recommendations from last employer, with whom he lived over two years. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, or Seamstress.—By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do plain gardening, &c.; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and will do it; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy in every respect. Address O. L., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man of experience, a situation as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. Address P. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO UNderstands the care of horses, as coachman. Apply or address No. 509 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, lately landed; can do all branches of kitchen gardening, take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also take care of horses and drive, and is a first-class milker. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEman's road establishment, by a competent young man; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address J. H., private stable No. 38 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A GENTLEMANLY MAN, TO AN INvalid gentleman; accustomed to the business; will travel to any part; takes general charge, night and day; is strong, gentle, and of a kind disposition. Seen, with testimonials, at No. 405 5th-av.

PORTER IN HOTEL, BOARDING OR SUMMER house, or useful man on gentleman's place, to take care of horses, drive, milk, tend garden, &c.—By a respectable young man, who is well acquainted with either of the above kinds of work; good City recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—COOK AND LAUNdress, or House-work. By a temperate industrious man and wife; no children; man is a careful driver and a good groom; can also do all branches of farm-work, plain gardening, milking, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, an excellent butter-maker, and can do all branches of house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, neat and of fine appearance; is a thorough waiter; three and a half years' City testimonials as being honest, sober, obliging, attentive; understands the care of silver, getting up salads; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COMPETENT waiter or second waiter; is willing to make himself useful; has best City references; no objection to the country; wages from $30 to $35. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN; AGE not over thirty; must write a fair hand, and understand driving; to one who can furnish first-class references as to honesty, sobriety, and civility, and give security for the faithful performance of duties, may address (giving name and residence) PHILADELPHIA, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, washing and ironing; Protestant preferred; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 329 East 18th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH, } Executors.
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,
f3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-1aw6mM*

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20
Batavia, Saturday, July 26
Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Italia..........Wed., July 23
Australia..........Sat., July 26
Olympia..........Wed., July 30
Victoria..........Sat., Aug. 2
Columbia..........Wed., Aug. 6
Castalia..........Sat., Aug. 9
Europa..........Wed., Aug. 13
Anglia..........Sat., Aug. 16
Trinacria..........Wed., Aug. 20
California..........Sat., Aug. 23

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ORMESBY, Kirton..........Wednesday, July 30
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt..........Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Garay..........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..........Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, Webster..........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grogan..........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. Dannevig, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTON will follow on the 5th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........July 24
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 26, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..........July 30
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 10
PEMBROKE..........Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Austin, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr...........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July 24. For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, Aug. 7. For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 12.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Beckett, Wednesday, July 23.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Saturday, July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct routes to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Fri., 18th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th	9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th	10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d	7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st	3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d	3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d	3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th	8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th	3:00 P. M.
		Fri., 25th	3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 21st	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th	7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th	5:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:00 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873, the train leaving New-York for Philadelphia at 3:30 A. M. will be discontinued, and the 12 midnight train from New-York will be run through to Philadelphia.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:05, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

"PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINE."

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, the Baltimore and Washington trains of the "Pennsylvania Air Line" will run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, forming a connection through the Union Tunnel with Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel and road. This arrangement gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the shortest and most perfect all-rail line that can be obtained between the national capital and the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, avoiding the transfer through Baltimore by horse-power. New improvements will at once be introduced, and the time of transit lessened one hour. Pending the opening of this short route trains via York, Penn., have been withdrawn.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Will make an extra trip MONDAY, July 21,
TO MONMOUTH PARK,

leaving Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 10:30 A. M., affording all an opportunity to witness the last races of the season.

Regular boats leave 6:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:40, 4, 5:15 P. M. Extra train will return immediately after the races are over.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient ministers, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, }
Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HINSDALE

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLLEGE, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BROADWAY, corner 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery.—Arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, spelling, languages; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Vacation pupils received. Ladies' department.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular.
C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau

To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

EIGHTEEN years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS,

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, }
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873. }

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks at their office, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF GRATE COAL.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmanaville.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for walks and roads. For particulars, see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application, personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

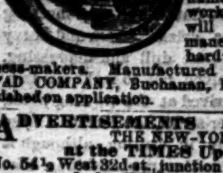
GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to
J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!



THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, TWO WHEELS, IN EXCELLENT ORDER. J. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.

Apply or address,
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

NORWOOD HOTEL, NORWOOD, N. J., one hour from City via N. R. R. of N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms large and well ventilated, fully furnished, and provided with commodious closets and wardrobes. Table first class; large and well-shaded grounds; terms moderate. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen: S. T. Knapp, Esq., No. 338 Washington-st.; Isaac F. Hicks, Esq., No. 175 Broadway; W. H. Wells, Esq., No. 202 Broadway; Marshall Lefferts, Jr., Esq., No. 94 Beekman-st.; Wm. H. Arthur, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.
A. H. KNOX, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.
MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland. Price, $8 per week.
A. J. DECKER.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSES, Monroe, N. Y.—Better come at once; the reduction of price, five to three dollars a day for transient, is likely to overflow the houses; special arrangements for families; full band music; hops nightly; ninety minutes by Erie Railway.
JOHN BETTMAN, Manager.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at the Lawrence House, Cornwall, on the Hudson.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA.
LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARD—THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; large house, well shaded; piazza in front; vegetables, fruits, fine scenery, good stabling. Apply at No. 266 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOME COMFORTS, LARGE rooms, shady walks, fruit and milk plenty; accessible, yet retired; terms very low. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A DESIRABLY-LOCATED SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, with private table if desired, from Aug. 1, to a party of adults. Address Z. Z., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; other rooms on third and fourth floors; on reasonable terms; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS with parlor, newly furnished throughout, to two gentlemen wishing elegant rooms. No. 746 6th-av., first floor.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A QUIET, private family, not further up town than 14th-st.; terms from $8 to $10 per week; reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 111, Times Office.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-forte, stool, &c.; modern improvements, fully guaranteed, magnificent 7⅓ octave, agraffe, rose-wood, overstrung, (Goldsmith,) piano-forte; immense sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss E. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Hewson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACK.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

The celebrated comedian and character-actor
MR. J. J. WALLACK,
in a beautiful emotional drama, in four acts, sparkling with wit, humor, sunshine and shade, entitled:
ERIN A-CHORRA;
Or, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.

The well-known comedian, Mr. WILLIAM SCALLAN, has been expressly engaged for this drama, and will make his first appearance as Mr. McCANN.

MONDAY, July 28,
Mr. G. C. CHARLES in the SKELETON HAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.

SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.

First race at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE FANS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

ALSO,

BELTS WITH OXIDYZED MOUNTINGS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,
We will offer some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
Closing several lots of
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak,
Ecru and White Cluny,
Real Point, Point Applique,
Valenciennes, Real and French,
Spanish and French Blonde,
All at less than cost to import.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.
Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol-covers,
Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Fringes, and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HAVE MADE
LARGE REDUCTIONS
THROUGHOUT THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
PREPARATORY TO THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED
DEVINCK PRIZE FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

NOTICE TO CLOTHIERS.

A clearing-out sale of a large and varied STOCK OF CLOTHING of our own manufacture, for Youths, Boys, and Children's wear; will be sold at 25 per cent. below wholesale prices; all made in the best manner; must be sold to make room for our Fall and Winter stock.

Apply to
FRANKLIN & CO.,
No. 46 East 14th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ———, his wife, Selim Marks, and ———, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John G. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 3.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ———, his wife, Selim Marks, and ———, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John G. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 4.—Summons: For relief. To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 4, 1873.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.—COMPLAINT Served.—Supreme Court, County of Albany.—LEVI MOORE, plaintiff, against REBECCA ALEXANDER, David Alexander, husband of Rebecca Alexander, George Canaday, Catherine Canaday, wife of George Canaday, Moritz Denkenspiel, Josephene F. Denkenspiel, wife of Moritz Denkenspiel, Valentine C. Shiel, Levi Cass, Areli G. Hull, Emily C. Hull, wife of Areli G. Hull, John V. Mattison, Martha D. Burnett, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and others, defendants, unknown to the plaintiff, and who have an interest in or lien upon the mortgaged premises set forth in the complaint, and whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the amended complaint of the plaintiff herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GREENE & DREYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y.
je14-law6wM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KARMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Karms, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 19 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

DOWN THE BAY AND UP THE SOUND—RED BANK—THE HIGHLANDS, GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.

New-Yorkers, bound to their city existence during the working days of each week in the season which ought to be hot, are so used to finding the middle of July insufferably warm that they look for relief on the different excursion-boats that disturb the friendly waters surrounding their home every Sunday. Be the hour of starting late or early they are on hand, as they were at the foot of Franklin-street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, to take the little steamer Sea Bird for a trip to Red Bank and the intermediate stations, including the favorite "Highlands." But the hour was a little early—in fact, too early—and stragglers came to the dock after the appointed time, and the captain, who was anxious to accommodate, (especially as it paid,) delayed rather too long for those who were late. But at last the word was given, and the Sea Bird with a happy crowd of excursionists started on her trip. The sail to Sandy Hook was, as such a sail cannot fail to be in clear, calm weather, very agreeable; but at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River the Sea Bird ran aground. This was not unexpected, was, in fact, almost a certainty, on account of the delay in starting, and the steamer Helen, of lighter draft, took the passengers aboard, after a little delay, and carried them on their way to the end of the trip. The outlook on the Shrewsbury River was new to many, who seemed to admire its winding banks, now hilly and well shaded, now bare and sloping. A few white sails appeared to crawl over the still water, so slow was the motion of the tiny craft upon its smooth surface. The greater number of the passengers went to Red Bank, though the steamer made half a dozen stops before reaching there, and as each place was reached a little knot of persons was gathered to greet the new arrivals. Some of these stations remind one of the stopping-places on the Mississippi, where a countryman with a few barrels of apples or baskets of peaches comes down to the water-side and waves a flag and the steamer runs her bow upon the bank, independent of piers or stopping appliances. Those are quiet places to spend a day. So is Red Bank; and good enough in its way, being well-shaded and having good roads to drive through for one who does not expect too much. But the best place to put in the day on such a trip is at the Highlands. High, airy, well-shaded as the place is, one can spend the time pleasantly in strolling through the groves there, or lounging in a pleasant arbor, or skimming on the water in a white-winged yacht, or dipping in the cooling surf. To indulge in this latter luxury—for luxury it is to thousands of the pent-up residents of Manhattan Island—a boat is necessary to take one across the river to the spit of land that divides the still water of the river from the sounding surf. But boats continually run, and the fare is only five cents. The beach yesterday was alive with bathers. There are three hotels at the Highlands, and quite a number of persons are now stopping there. Then there is the light-house, which the curious may examine if they are so inclined. The Sea Bird started from Red Bank on her return at 3 o'clock, and made the Highlands her last stopping-place on the way home. She arrived at her pier, foot of Franklin-street, at 6 in the evening. Many who went down with her remained, but others, from Long Branch and the vicinity, who went down by other routes, returned on her. One difficulty attending the Sunday excursions of the Sea Bird is in the fact that she is subject to the tides. Her departure each Sunday is at a different hour from the preceding one, as she can only enter the Shrewsbury River at high tide, and her return is similarly affected. And yet it is said that a very little dredging would make a clear course for her at all tides, high or low. Notwithstanding the delay occasioned by the stoppage of the Sea Bird, yesterday, everybody on board—and she carried a goodly number—was evidently satisfied with the trip, and many acknowledged their willingness to try it again.

GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.

Many of the Sunday water excursions from the City are more or less perilous or uncomfortable because of the overcrowded state of the steam-boats. This objection cannot be urged against the excursion to Glen Cove and Roslyn. The crowds of people who rush eagerly every Sunday for the Coney Island, Fort Lee, Staten Island, and Harlem High Bridge steam-boats, are apparently ignorant of the delights to be experienced on this exceptionally pleasant excursion. The fast-sailing and well-appointed steam-boat Seawanhaka left her moorings yesterday at a few minutes past 9 A. M., well filled, but not crowded, with excursionists having keen anticipations of enjoyment.

Roslyn was the ultimate goal, but there were many other points at which the steamer was to land where passengers proposed to spend the day. Never did a steam-boat or railroad train leave dock or depot that some belated individual did not appear to awaken the sympathy or laughter of those on board. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. At least a half-dozen lean and fat persons, including a flushed woman, with a baby, were left wringing their hands with vexation on the pier as the steam-boat glided off in the stream.

The lucky hundreds, whose punctuality had insured a day's pleasure, looked joyous enough, and soon spread themselves all over the boat, seeking shady places for seats and pointing to objects of interest in the rapidly-fading panorama.

More landings were made in the limits of the dusty and bad-smelling City, more people longing for fresh air were taken aboard, and more people were descried running at the top of their speed down the streets, only to find themselves too late when they reached the water side. Swiftly the Seawanhaka passed by Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, crowned with public edifices; Hell Gate, with its suggestions of terrific explosions, was left behind, and the charming landscapes of the Sound opening to view, called forth involuntary ejaculations of pleasure. At College Point a considerable crowd was landed, and also a large party at City Island. The rocky and rather treeless island inhabited by the Multum in Parvo Club was observed, with the national colors floating from a flagstaff. A long-bearded goat was espied browsing on the top of a precipitous cliff; several red-shirted men were seen cutting up queer antics in front of the club-house, and a dog barked dolorously at the passing steam-boat.

Opposite City Island lay the school-ship Mercury lately returned from a cruise, and the young seamen perched on the yard arms and up in the rigging returned the signals of the excursionists. At Sand's Point a passenger whose presence aboard was hitherto unsuspected, was landed. It was a dead body inclosed in a box and caused a shudder among the excursionists. A man on the pier said that the neighborhood was so healthy that it was necessary to send to New-York occasionally for a dead body to make the people familiar with the idea of death.

At Glen Cove the bulk of the remaining passengers were put ashore. There are here hotels and restaurants expressly fitted for the accommodation of excursionists, and bath-houses and bathing-dresses are prepared for their use. Leaving Glen Cove the steam-boat entered the placid waters of Hempstead Harbor, and pointed her prow in the direction of Roslyn.

A few minutes' sail in this beautiful bay, either shore rising up into wooded hills and cliffs, brought the boat to her objective point.

Roslyn is the home of Wm. Cullen Bryant, and the name of the village is his choice. Before Mr. Bryant made it his residence the immediate neighborhood was sparsely peopled. His example in making it a home has been followed by many others, and the village is now credited with having about 1,000 inhabitants. Mr. Bryant's residence is of the fashion of sixty years ago, but its hipped roof and stately verandah and gables are very picturesque and pleasing. Beds of flowers, plants, and shrubbery add to the beauty of the surroundings, and limpid springs of cool water bubble up in several places to refresh the thirsty. A magnificent old oak grows by the roadside, and is like a leviathan compared with the smaller trees around. The highest point on Long Island is found at Roslyn. It is a hill about 300 feet above tide-water, and from its summit a view stretching over the entire country is obtained. Vessels sail up the bay beyond the steam-boat landing, and are left high and dry in the mud at low tide.

The sail back from Roslyn was more enjoyable than the outward trip from the City. The sun's rays were softened, and a stiff breeze blowing made everybody feel delightfully cool and pleasant. The excursionists—who were of the most orderly character, a large portion of them being Germans—were full of fun and good-feeling. They laughed and joked over their experiences, boasted of huge dinners made of clam-bakes, and voted the day's holiday a success.

INTERFERING WITH POLICEMEN.

James Ward, aged twenty-three, of No. 324 First-avenue, while resisting Patrolman McKenzie, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, who was endeavoring to arrest him for disorderly conduct yesterday morning, was struck on the head by the officer with his baton and received a severe scalp wound. He was attended by Dr. Sanborn and locked up.

Yesterday afternoon while Patrolman McBride, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was endeavoring to make an arrest of a disorderly person on First-avenue near Fifteenth-street, he was assaulted by a number of the friends of the prisoner, and while defending himself from the attack he struck John Rielly, of No. 354 East Thirteenth-street, on the head with his baton. Rielly was arrested, and after his head was dressed by Dr. Sanborn, he was locked up at the East Twenty-Second-Street Police Station.

BURGLARY AT A HOSPITAL.

Otto Ackerman, a German nurse, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Levins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having, on the night of the 13th of March last, forced an entrance into the Mount Sinai Hospital, at Sixty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, and stolen clothing and money, amounting to $300. Mr. Edward Trensch, the Superintendent of the hospital, made the complaint against him, and he was remanded for examination. Another charge of grand larceny was also preferred against him by Geo. Mandell, of No. 9 Canal-street.

THE FIFTH PICNIC.

NEARLY THIRTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN ENJOYING A DAY'S PLEASURE.

The fifth excursion of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Picnic Fund took place on Saturday. The morning was far from inviting, a drizzling rain and heavy mist making the atmosphere dull and depressing. For some time it was resolved not to make the trip, but when the manager arrived at the starting point, at the foot of Christopher-street, he found a large group of children already in waiting, although it then wanted half an hour to the appointed time. The manager spoke about the rain, &c., when one ragged urchin said, "If we don't go on the excursion we won't be out of the wet. We're in the streets all day, always, and half the night sometimes." This put an end to all objections, and the children were, therefore, taken on board, each trying to outdo the other in getting first on the barge, and by 7:40 about 400 children were embarked. While waiting for the St. John's Industrial School, the little ones amused themselves in a variety of ways, by tumbling, wrestling, jumping, acrobatic performances, &c. Soon after, the sounds of music were heard, and a large force of children, headed by the Governor's Island Band, were seen marching toward the dock, having come through Varick and Greenwich streets from the St. John's School, picking up recruits along the line of route. By the time they were on board, the stragglers and street boys made the party number about 1,109, when it was decided to tow the barge to Franklin-street, and then the balance were embarked, making a total of 1,291. With this cargo of living freight, the Chicago, towed by the William Murtagh, started on its pleasure trip.

When fairly under way, the children, who had each been presented on embarking with a breakfast ticket, were then formed into line and marched down to their feast of fresh buttered rolls and milk—the girls going first, then the very young children, and last the boys. Notwithstanding their hunger, the boys behaved in an orderly way, and fell into line readily. After breakfast the boys returned to the upper deck to gambol and tumble, while the girls remained on the lower deck, where they danced to the music of the band. These games were alternated with rushing to the sides of the barge, for the purpose of cheering passing vessels, and every saluting whistle was responded to with a thousand "hurrahs." The games were renewed, only to be interrupted again by the advent of the Walter Sands, which proved to be laden with a host of children from Jersey City. The inscription on the strip of canvas on her sides told the whole story. It read: "Pavonia Club of Jersey City Free Excursion for Children." Soon the barges arrived near enough not only for the children to hear each other's voices, but to be able to distinguish each other's features, and then the shouting on both sides became uproarious.

But a yet more exciting scene was to come. The barges separated for a time, the Jersey City party crossing for the New-York side, while THE TIMES excursionists took the west side of the river. It had seemed to all on board that both had separated for the day, but soon after the barges were again side by side. The cheers were once more renewed, the bands on both barges played with great vigor, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in all directions. The managers and assistants on both sides visited each other and exchanged courtesies and congratulations on the success of the picnics, despite the bad weather. The captains of the tugs now arranged that the barges should be pushed gradually together, and this was done without even a grating sound. The excitement was now intense, the 2,000 children making the air ring with their shouts, while the boys and girls shook hands across the rails. The assistants shouted until they were hoarse, and entered into the excitement of the scene with a hearty earnestness. This union of the barges lasted several minutes, during which time the air rang with the prolonged cheering. This came to an end, however, as the vessels separated. The Chicago steered for Excelsior Park; the Sands went across the river to Dudley's Grove.

When the party arrived at Excelsior Park the mist had cleared away, and as the sloping sides of the ground formed a natural drainage, the grounds were perfectly dry. Before leaving the barge, every child was supplied with a handful of sandwiches, and sent ashore. The anxiety of the boys to leave the boat and dash into the water was so great that they found no time to eat the sandwiches given to them. The girls also had a bath in a secluded cove. After this sanitary exercise had concluded, the children were called together to witness the serio-comic drama of Punch and Judy, after which they amused themselves with swinging, gathering wild flowers, &c. From these amusements they were summoned by the manager's whistle, and after a while regathered on the Chicago's decks, where they were supplied with more sandwiches and lemonade. The home signal was then given, and the barge took its way back to the murky City, the children again gamboling and dancing on the decks to the music of the band.

At length the welcome feast of the ice-cream and cake was served out, and many were the amusing incidents which attended this part of the day's pleasure. But like all others, it came to an end, and the sports were again renewed until the Chicago arrived at the Christopher-street and Franklin-street piers, where the children were disembarked, their mothers and friends being on the dock awaiting their arrival. Shortly after 7 o'clock the little ones were all landed, and went on their way home rejoicing in at least one day's pleasure. The disbursements were $620 88, or a pro rata expense of forty-eight cents for each child.

The following additional contributions to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund are duly acknowledged:

Jane	$10 00
B.	5 00
Astoria, Long Island	2 00
Fifteen year old	1 25
D. F.	1 00
H. C.	1 00
Total	$20 25
Previously recorded	6,924 42
Aggregate of Fund	$6,944 67

FUNERAL OF BISHOP RUSH.

The funeral of the late Right Rev. Christopher Rush, ex-Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Connection, took place yesterday from Zion Church, (colored,) corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets.

Bishop Rush was ninety-seven years of age at the time of his death, and had been superannuated for about twenty years. He was formerly a slave in one of the Southern States. A peculiarity of the funeral was the laying of some ears of wheat and a sickle, such as is in daily use, upon the casket, and the presence of the old and young daughters of the Conference, wearing curiously-shaped bonnets and white lawn capes. The funeral services were participated in by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Pastor of Zion Church; Rev. Dr. Spelman, Rev. Mr. Peterson, Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Jenkins, and Rev. Mr. Phillips. The pall-bearers were Clinton Leonard, Jephthah Bancroft, Josiah Biddle, Henry Dumson, Wm. H. Decker, Chas. W. Robinson, Daniel Vanderveer, and Lewis Henry. The remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

THE SOUTH-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Some additional particulars have been obtained in relation to the shooting affray which occurred at a late hour on Saturday night at the corner of Broad and South streets, during which Timothy McCarthy, a canal boatman, was shot, and which has already been briefly noted in THE TIMES. It appears that McCarthy and a man named John Bridger, said to be a gambler, were playing "poker" on a canal-boat in the basin foot of Broad-street, East River. They quarreled over the cards and the game stopped. McCarthy and Bridger came ashore, and went to Murphy's liquor saloon at the corner of Broad and South streets, and drank together several times. When they left the saloon and reached the sidewalk the quarrel was renewed, and both the men drew revolvers and fired at each other. A number of shots were exchanged, and the result was that McCarthy received a ball in the neck and was severely wounded. Bridger, who was not injured, made his escape, but as he is well known to the police they hope to capture him very soon. McCarthy is now at the Park Hospital. His wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE AFFRAY.

Late on Saturday night Ellen Morrissey, aged twenty-seven, of No. 453 West Sixteenth-street, quarreled with Rose Mullin, Alice Kiernan, and Hugh Mullin, all of whom reside in the same house. During the fight Ellen was struck on the head with a tin pail and severely injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. All her assailants were arrested and locked up.

THE RACE—HOW TO WIN IT.

ATHLETICS AND CHRISTIANITY—A SERMON BY REV. S. J. STEWART.

At the conclusion of the morning services held yesterday at the Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-fifth-street, the pastor, Rev. S. J. Stewart, delivered an impressive discourse before a large congregation. Taking his text from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, ninth chapter and twenty-fourth verse, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize?" the preacher began by showing the way in which Christians should run the race here in this world so as to secure an imperishable crown of glory in the end. Customs, he said, repeat themselves, and America was yet young, and had, therefore, not taken to herself all the time-honored customs and traditions of the Old World. But little by little we were absorbing from the world around us whatever was good and great and beautiful in the habits and customs of all the great nations of ancient and modern times. Education in America had been for a long time largely conducted upon the economical plan, attending only to such things as were absolutely indispensable. But gradually, he felt gratified to say, we were wrapping up our stern, rugged practicability with the graceful adornments of musical accomplishments and the manly exercises of athletic sports. The boat-race at Springfield last Thursday and the foot-races were but the reflection of the national sports of ancient Greece at a time when education and intellectual culture were advanced to the very highest perfection. Nor did he regret that such sports had been introduced into the programme of American colleges, for education did not merely consist in being always absorbed in the study of the abstruse sciences. The mind and body were intimately associated and mutually dependent upon each other. A vigorous mind was necessary in the pursuit of knowlege as well as in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, and as the healthful tone of the moral and intellectual faculties depended so much upon the physical constitution, he was not opposed to the practice of athletic games. Two mistakes were generally made in the great business of education. There were men who buried themselves too deeply in the contemplation of abstruse subjects and philosophical researches; there were others who devoted too much of their time to the pursuit of athletic amusements and proficiency in these sports. To be productive of good results both should be harmoniously blended together, for religious development was not injured at all by intellectual and physical development. That man was the safest religious thinker who had the soundest understanding, and the soundest thinker was generally the man who possessed the soundest physical constitution. From the description given of the race by St. Paul, it was certain he had looked on at the national sports of the Greeks, and that he did not condemn physical activity. The preacher then proceeded to illustrate how the Christian, who would win the prize of an imperishable crown, must prepare himself for the race in the same manner as those who run for the prize in the public games. The man who proposed to run in the Isthmian games had to prepare himself by a course of rigid abstinence for ten months beforehand. He abstained from the use of wines and other luxuries, and was content to live upon the coarsest fare. And yet what did he obtain in the end, if successful, but a laurel wreath which withered in a day, whereas the Christian who prepared himself to win the prize was rewarded with the possession of an immortal and unfading crown. But to gain this crown we should at least be as wise in preparing for the contest as those who entered the lists for a transitory honor. What would be thought of the man who should enter upon the race at one of these public games bending to the ground beneath a load of jewelry and fashionable costume, in the hope of gaining the coveted prize. No doubt he would be laughed at as a conceited fool. And yet we have thousands of Christians who try to carry the whole world along with them. They load themselves with the cares and perplexities of a thousand frivolous worldly fashions and styles, and yet they hope to gain the crown. But that was not the way to win it. They should imitate the wisdom of the earnest and resolute aspirant to worldly honor in the public contest, who, upon entering in the race of competition with his fellows, casts everything that was unnecessary aside. The sole object he kept in view was the prize to be obtained, and he valued nothing which could hinder him in winning the race. It should be so with the Christian who desired to wear the crown promised to him at the end of his journey through this life. We should cast all our burdens away; all our sorrows and infirmities; all our cares and anxieties about temporal things. All our sins and imperfections should be placed upon Jesus Christ, who died to save us and who was able to bear all our weakness and failings. The man who would run in the race of Christianity should also be temperate. It would not do to abstain for a day or a week and then throw off restraint. Thousands had entered upon the path which leads to eternal life and lost the crown when within sight of the promised goal. In the same way with those Christians who were addicted to any other vice, they should cast it away. We are even bound to be temperate in things that are lawful. St. Paul had a great many privileges which he did not claim, lest he might offend his weaker brethren, and every man was his brother's keeper and guardian, and should therefore be temperate, not only for his own sake, but for the cause of religion. Duty, not right, should be our maxim. There were Christians who were always beating the air without any settled purpose of advancing. These men, from their great exertions and the excitement created around them, would appear to be making rapid strides in the race of a true Christian; but when we come to examine the result of all this exertion it would be found they had been laboring in vain for want of a proper system. Some people had a wonderful power of discovering the faults and imperfections of their neighbors. Others exercised their talent in railing against the heresies they saw in other churches, while many were occupied in combating the heresies and isms of a thousand years ago. But this was not the way to gain the prize; all these were fighting as men beating the air. Instead of hunting up the false doctrines of past ages, let them attack the evils in society around them, and let every man begin at home by first rooting out and overcoming his own private failings. No matter what these failings or imperfections were, we should cast them away to win the prize. The reverend speaker then drew a graphic picture of the fate of a man who, after crossing the depths of the ocean in safety, on a visit to the home of his childhood in his native land, was lost within sight of his father's dwelling on sea-shore, because, for want of due precaution, the ship struck upon a rock. This, he said, was the fate of a number of Christians, who were lost in the very hour in which victory appeared within their grasp; who were sunk forever in the deep within sight of the Celestial Kingdom and unfading crown, having been swallowed up in the fury of some uncontrollable passion, or dashed by some false step upon the rocky precipice in the same moment that the sounds of celestial melody came floating on the breeze, mingled with the music of the silver oars of a choir of angels, coming to bear them away in safety to their Father's mansions. In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers not only to enter upon the race, and strive, as St. Paul did, to gain the prize, but to persevere to the end, for "he only that endureth to the end shall be saved."

THE CLARKSON-STREET STABBING.

THE VICTIM PROBABLY DYING—HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Michael Lainey, the man who was stabbed in the abdomen by Peter McKenna during a fight, late on Saturday night, at No. 64 Clarkson-street, as published in THE TIMES of yesterday, is lying in a very precarious condition at Bellevue Hospital, and it is feared that he will not recover. It appears that Lainey, who is forty-four years of age, and a 'long-shoreman by occupation, lived with his wife and family on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 64 Clarkson-street, and McKenna, who is twenty-six years of age, and employed as an engineer on the steamer Merrimac, boarded with him. McKenna had known Mrs. Lainey in Ireland, and was very attentive to her after they met in this City, and the intimacy between them gave rise to a feeling of jealousy on the part of the husband. The latter was rather intemperate in his habits, and when intoxicated would beat and abuse his wife, and McKenna would on such occasions upbraid him for his conduct. On Saturday evening the two men were on excellent terms, and went to market with Mrs. Lainey to purchase the materials for their Sunday dinner. During their return home they stopped and imbibed freely at several groggeries, and all three became partially intoxicated. After reaching their apartments, Lainey began abusing his wife; hearing which, McKenna told him to desist. A quarrel ensued between the men, and Lainey ordered McKenna to leave the room. The latter went down stairs and out into the street, Lainey followed him, and locked the front door. This incensed McKenna, and he kicked in one of the panels. Lainey thereupon opened the door and the men met and clinched, and during the scuffle which ensued McKenna stabbed Lainey twice in the abdomen, inflicting two highly dangerous wounds. Lainey was taken to Bellevue Hospital and yesterday morning, the attending surgeon fearing a fatal result, informed Coroner Keenan, and requested that an ante-mortem examination be held. The Coroner, accompanied by Dr. Wooster Beach, proceeded to the hospital and took the deposition of Lainey. The patient was very weak, but conscious. In the presence of the Coroner and a jury, which had been hastily impaneled, he affixed his mark to the following statement:

Last night, at about 11 o'clock, I slapped my wife. Peter McKenna told me not to do so again. I told him to leave the room, which he did. I locked the front door, when he kicked a hole through the door. I told him not to do that, as I would open the door. I did so. He caught me and pulled me out into the street, and while there he stabbed me twice. When I unlocked the door I did nothing to him. I did not have time. I did not see that he had a knife.

His
MICHAEL × LAINEY.
Mark.

Wooster Beach, M. D., being sworn, testified: I have made an examination of Michael Lainey, and found two stab wounds in the abdomen. I consider him in a dangerous condition.

On this testimony the jury rendered a verdict against McKenna, and Coroner Keenan committed him to the Tombs to await the death or recovery of his victim.

The wounds from which Lainey is suffering are situated in the upper and lower portions of the abdomen. The intestines protruded when he was brought to the hospital, but it had not been determined whether the knife severed the intestines. If this should prove to be the case the patient cannot possibly recover.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE MEETINGS—THE PROSPECTS FOR SPORT—THE STAKES AND THE ENTRIES.

There has never been a meeting at Saratoga looked forward to with so much interest as the one now close at hand. The clans have been gathering at the great Summer resort for the last two months, and the last reinforcement will be sent up from Long Branch after the events of to-day have been decided. The rivalry between the Eastern and Western stables has been the means of drawing more general attention than heretofore, from the fact of so many extraordinary colts having challenged the honors of the turf this year. The poor start in the Jersey Derby, which gave Tom Bowling so much advantage over his competitors, and his subsequent defeat by Lizzie Lucas, has but whetted the public interest in the races, and the events to be decided at Saratoga will stir up enthusiasm to the fullest extent. The first meeting is to commence on Thursday next, July 24, and will be fittingly inaugurated with the great Travers Stake, for three-year olds, one mile and three-quarters. This rich stake has seventy-nine nominations, but three of them are void by the death of the subscriber, Jas. S. Watson. It will be a hard matter to judge the number of probable starters, but there will doubtless be from ten to twelve come to the post, among them W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, (formerly O. P. B.,) by imp. Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. This colt should be a good one, for his breeding is first class, and his dam threw that excellent horse Frogtown, who stands credited with the fastest mile and a quarter and mile and three-quarters on record. As a two-year old, Merodac started four times, and was once a winner. This was a dash of a mile for two-year olds, at Baltimore, when he defeated Survivor by a head in 1:56¾. His two-year-old record is not very good, but performances in "swaddling clouts" are not worthy of much consideration, and have proved delusive to the most expert turfmen. Hunter & Travers have ten nominations in the stake, but many of them have been sold. The Belmont stable has five engaged, but the most formidable of the lot is Count D'Orsay, whose performances as a two-year old were given in these columns on the day of the Jersey Derby. The McDaniel confederacy has three fillies and a colt engaged; the colt, of course, is Springbok, too well known by recent performances to need further notice. The Morris colors will be carried by Long Branch and another Eclipse colt, but neither of them have been doing well this season. Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, has two entered, the best being Catesby, by Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two Bitts. It is doubtful, however, whether he will start in this race, as he went wrong at Baltimore, and Gov. Bowie informed us that he would not start him before the Kenner Stakes, on the second day of the second meeting. McGrath has but one entry, and that is Tom Bowling, and no doubt he will be a starter, as the knowing ones are offering bets that he will be a contestant for the stake. Mr. D. D. Withers will probably start both of his imported colts if they are in condition, and Bruce will perhaps give Galway a trial. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by Glencoe, will also be a starter, and she will make the pace hot for the best of them. It will be remembered that she won the West End Stakes on Thursday last, quite easily, and was second to Lizzie Lucas in the Monmouth Oaks. Mr. Littell has a trio of good ones in Wizard, Wildidle, and Fellow Craft, but which of them will start is unknown. Wildidle went wrong early in the season, and he will not start. Mr. Cameron has two Leamingtons, a colt out of Rebecca, and a filly out of Eleanor. There are several others preparing for this great race, but we have noticed the most important ones.

The second race will be a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and has fifteen nominations, including Chillicothe, Monarchist, Preakness, Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, Wizard, Alarm, Strachino, Ortolan, King Philip, Jean Valjean, a ch. f. by Lightning, Wanderer, Stockwood, and Eveline Mabry. Harry Bassett will appear for the first time this season, and will come in contact with that great horse, Wanderer, the winner of the Westchester and Monmouth Cups. It will be a great race, and will probably give a clue to the victor in the Saratoga Cup. The concluding event of the opening day will be the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, which has twenty-nine entries, and, as Mr. Belmont has Theodora and King Amadeus engaged, we may look to that stable to carry off the trophy. Two-year old races are, however, so uncertain, and the distance is so short that a good start may give an outsider the race.

The second day of the meeting will be Saturday, July 26, and the first race will be the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and an eighth. There are forty-one nominations, and many excellent fillies that will come to the post; among them the fine filly Lizzie Lucas, who made Tom Bowling bite the dust. By her performances at Long Branch, she will be heavily backed to win this stake. Minnie W., Quits, Medora, Sally Watson, The Pet, Annie Hall, and other good ones will be at the post. The second race is a purse of $600, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, and the third race a steeple-chase at welter weights, over the usual course. For the third day the sport will be excellent. The opening event will be the Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. This has thirty-eight entries, and as the conditions are $50 entrance, play or pay, the stake will be worth $2,900, with the $1,000 which is added by the association. The Belmont stable is again most formidably represented by five such good ones as Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormesley; Sparks, by Censor, out of Attraction, by Balrownie; the imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst; Steel Eyes, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, and Theodora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom. Messrs. Hunter & Travers have nine entries, John F. Chamberlin has four, and the Morris stable has a colt and filly, by Eclipse, and a colt by Monday out of Ruthless, who was one of the fastest fillies ever shown in this country. The second race is the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which promises to be an extraordinary contest. There are fifteen entries, and Col. McDaniel has secured Bassett for the purpose of meeting Monarchist in this race. He will, however, have to meet a stronger horse in Wanderer, who galloped away from his competitors in such an easy manner at Jerome and Monmouth Parks. There is a splendid lot of horses engaged in the cup, and the grandest contest of the year may be looked for on this occasion. Beside Monarchist, Bassett, and Wanderer, the others engaged are Joe Daniels, True Blue, Preakness, Alroy, Stockwood, London, Woodbine, Business, Mary Clark. The third race is a selling race for all ages, a mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights and allowance for entries under that price. The fourth day comes on July 31, but no stakes are to be run for. The first race is a purse of $500, for all ages; dash of a mile. The second race is a purse of $600, for all ages; two miles. And the third race is over the hurdles, two miles, for a purse of $750. On the fifth day, Aug. 2, (which is the last day of the first meeting,) there are three races, the opening event being a selling race for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile; purse, $500; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights and allowances as usual. The winner is to be sold at auction. The second race is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, with a penalty of seven pounds for the winner of any stake this year; two miles. There are nineteen nominations in this stake, among them Count D'Orsay, who will be obliged to carry seven pounds extra for winning the Weatherby Stakes. There are many good ones entered, such as Joe Johnston, Crockford, Jean Valjean, Long Branch, Strachino, Satire, &c. The third and concluding race of the day and meeting will be a purse of $1,000, for all ages, dash of three miles, in which there will, no doubt, be a large field. Thus the first meeting will take up ten days, and there will be but two days intervening between it and the second meeting, which is to begin on Tuesday, Aug. 5, and continue six days. The inaugural race will be the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, dash of one mile, and there are thirty-seven nominations. As the conditions are $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000, the stake will be a rich one to win, and as most of the entries will make their début on this occasion, it will be a hard matter to name the best of the lot, especially as Hunter and Travers have nine youngsters engaged. Next to come will be the Summer Handicap for all ages; two miles; declarations to be made by the 1st of August. There are twenty-six entries, among them Eolus, [illegible], Preakness, Mate, Constant, (full brother to Tubman,) Ortolan, Arizona, Stockwood, Bessie Lee, and others of that calibre. The third race will be a steeple-chase free handicap for all ages; purse of $1,200. On the second day—Thursday, Aug. 7—the Kenner Stakes (for three-year olds, two miles,) will be run for. This is a more valuable stake than the Travers, as there are sixty-seven entries, and the conditions are $100 entrance and $50 forfeit, while the association adds $1,500. Catesby will run for this stake; also, Springbok, Whisper, Minstrel, Stonehenge, Lizzie Lucas, and a host of good ones. The second race is a purse of $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; one mile and a half. The third race is a selling race for all ages, a mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights, and the usual allowances made; the winner to be sold at auction. For the third day, Aug. 9, the first race will be a sweepstake for two-year olds, with penalties to winners, three-quarters of a mile. There are twenty-four nominations. The next race is a purse of $500, for three-year olds, one mile and an eighth. The third event is a purse of $800 for all ages, two miles and three-quarters. For the fourth day, Aug. 12, the first race will be a purse of $500, one mile, for all ages; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds. The second will be a dash of a mile and three-quarters—a free handicap for all ages. The concluding event is a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles. The fifth day of the meeting will be Aug. 14, and the opening race will be a sweepstakes for three-year olds, with penalties to winners; two miles. There are fourteen entries, including Milton, Fellow Craft, Lord Jersey, Crockford, Joe Johnston. The second race, purse $500, one mile, free handicap. Third race, purse $600, one mile and a half, free handicap, for all ages. Aug. 16 will be the sixth and last day of the season, and the first race will be a free handicap for all ages; one mile and an eighth. The second race is the great one of four-mile heats, for a purse of $3,000; $50 entrance, and the last event a dash of one and three-quarter miles for all ages, with allowances for beaten horses. This programme will be found sufficiently attractive to claim the attention of all interested in turf sports, and draw an overwhelming crowd of visitors to the Springs. The races are to commence each day at 12 o'clock, concluding in time for the afternoon trains for all points.

A MICHIGAN LUMBERMAN.

A paragraph in a recent Michigan paper has elicited from the Pontiac *Gazette* the following respecting the landed wealth of a citizen of that State: 'Dr. David Ward's great wealth rests in his immense amount of cork pine lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, amounting to over 150,000 acres, every forty acres of which he has been over himself, making a careful estimate of the number and dimensions of the trees, and noting all the characteristics of soil. His land was nearly all selected from close observation years before most people had an idea of their ultimate value, and the very best taken; location upon streams and facilities for running the timber to market were carefully considered, so that to-day he owns the finest tracts of really available and valuable cork pine in the United States, and the most of it. His pine lands may be summarized as follows: On the Saginaw, 30,000 acres; on the Manistee and Au Sauble, 90,000 acres; on the Chippewa, in Wisconsin, 30,000 acres. Total, 150,000 acres. In addition he owns 20,000 acres of the very best hard-wood timbered lands for farming in the central and northern part of the State, besides all his valuable property in Oakland County, and 13,000,000 feet of logs afloat. Placing the same valuation upon his pine lands alone, as other persons are selling detached tracts in the vicinity of his, and it aggregates the sum of $6,500,000, and we may here say that that amount of greenbacks, stacked up would not obtain the deeds of his pine property alone. The difference in pine land is very great, as between cork and other qualities, and acre by acre the cork nets more than three times as much as any other variety.'

A LONG SWIM.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* of Saturday contains this paragraph: 'A negro, named Joe Long, claiming to be a deck-hand on the propeller Arctic, reached here yesterday from Malden, claiming to have made one of the longest swims recorded in this country for some time. He asserts that he fell overboard Wednesday, while the Arctic was full two miles from Malden. His cries were unheard, and no one seems to have witnessed the accident. Long had on a pair of gaiters, and as soon as he saw it was to be sink or swim with him he kicked these off, and, turning on his back, began swimming for the shore, there, fortunately, being but little sea to interfere with him. He says that after swimming for about half a mile he came across a piece of board about three feet long, and the float, frail as it was, aided him materially in completing the remainder of his voyage. He gave the name of the person who picked him up near the beach, told the name of the physician who gave him some stimulant, and would be highly indignant if any one doubted the truth of the whole story.'

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church was laid, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Summit and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn. The ceremony was evidently one of great importance to a large portion of the Irish population, and their various civic societies, with members of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, gathered at various points, and marched in procession to the square where the stone was laid, the Alliance representatives, who gathered in Raymond-street, being attired in gaudy regalia and mounted on horseback. No music accompanied the procession, and this omission probably lessened the extent of the turn-out. The ceremonies commenced at 4 P. M., at which hour several thousand spectators, including the societies, had gathered about the scene of the ceremony or looked on from adjacent windows. At 4 o'clock Bishop Loughlin emerged from the residence of the pastor, Rev. Father O'Reilly, followed by Vicar General Turner, Rev. Fathers Cassiday, Orr, Malone, McGuire, Faffe, Nevius, and Lane, dressed in their clerical robes and followed by acolytes. The corner-stone was then blessed and laid in the south-eastern corner after the usual formula of the Roman Catholic Church. A small metal box containing copies of the New-York daily newspapers, coins, and a list of the names of the President, Mayor, bishop, and pastor were deposited in the box. The ceremony was followed by an address from Bishop Loughlin, after which the assemblage dispersed.

The church will front on Summit-street, and will be of the Gothic style of architecture, the length being 162 feet and the breadth 72 feet, with an altitude of the side walls of 32 feet, the chancel walls being 52 feet high. The cross on the spire will be 210 feet above the sidewalk, supported by a brick tower of 110 feet. The material will be Philadelphia pressed brick, with Belleville brown free-stone and Nova Scotia trimmings, the estimated cost of the church being $125,000.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

J. Nelson Valley, of England, and W. W. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Smalley, of New-York, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. C. D. Tilly, and Hon. J. K. Evans, of Georgia, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. Winslow, of St. Louis, and S. W. Pomroy, of Hong Kong, are at the Brevoort House.

Major E. Selye, of New-Orleans; W. H. Von Vuen, and Dr. Van Haupt, of Holland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Homer Ramsdell is at the Hoffman House.

Col. S. A. Pearce, of South Carolina, is at the Coleman House.

F. P. Gilmore, of the United States Navy; N. Smith, of Mobile, and Col. James H. Bond, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. H. C. Seymour, of Minnesota, and Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, D. C., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES ROBBED.

During Saturday night two churches in Brooklyn were entered and robbed. The Hanson-place Baptist Church being now under repair, some of the window-glass was temporarily removed, and the robbers entered without difficulty and stole twenty-five of the number-plates from the pews. At St. Barnabas, on Bushwick-avenue, the poor-box, containing a small amount, and a miniature model of the church, with the Sunday-school offerings, were stolen from the church. Not long since the carpet in the centre aisle of this church was ripped and removed, and it is supposed that both robberies are more the result of malice than of the cupidity of ordinary robbers.

GERMAN EXCURSIONS.

The New-York Turnverein yesterday enjoyed a steam-boat excursion on the Hudson, landing at Dudley's Grove, where a pleasant day was spent. The Schillerbund Vocal Society also went on an excursion, and passed the day in pastimes and exercises at the Excelsior Park, on the Hudson. The New-York Saengerrunde turned out in a body yesterday, and spent the day in social enjoyments at Astoria Schuetzen Park. The New-York Sing-Academie went on a picnic up the East River, and landed at College Point.

A FAMILY POISONED.

The family of Mr. L. Jacobs, in Louisville, Ky., were poisoned on Friday last, under the following circumstances: At supper that evening, with the exception of Mr. Jacobs, they partook quite freely of smoked trout. About three hours after, Mr. Jacobs, his three children, a young lady, named Ella Samuels, and two servants, were seized with violent cramps in the stomach, accompanied by all the symptoms of poison. Drs. Donhoff and Owen were called in, and the patients were relieved. An analysis was made of some of the fish, and the presence of verdigris, caused by preparing it in a copper kettle, was revealed. The family of Mr. Harris, a saloon-keeper on Third-street, were poisoned in the same manner on Thursday night, and were only saved from death by the prompt application of emetics.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Hiscott, aged thirty, of No. 1,077 Third-avenue, while intoxicated, fell out of a third-story window of her residence, and was instantly killed.

A large delegation of public school teachers will leave the City on Wednesday, to attend the convention of the State Teachers' Association at Utica.

Mrs. Ann Grant, aged forty-nine, of No. 82 Walker-street, fell in Canal-street, near Baxter-street, yesterday morning, and cut her head severely.

A slight fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in an unoccupied room on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 28 Thomas-street, causing $60 damage.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will turn out on parade to-day, and subsequently participate in a picnic and festival at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street.

John McDonald, aged thirty-four, of No. 413 Washington-street, was thrown out of his wagon, while driving through King-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

John Rielly, aged seven years, of No. 131 Liberty-street, was accidentally run over in Broadway, near Bowling-green, yesterday, by a hack, sustaining serious injuries.

Michael Kelly, aged thirty-eight, of No. 22 Cherry-street, while asleep fell out of a third-story window of his residence, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Tiernan Burns, aged sixty-seven, fell overboard at Pier No. 3 East River, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but was rescued from drowning by Patrolman McCabe, of the First Precinct.

Early yesterday morning a slight fire occurred at No. 336 Eighth-avenue, in the premises of John Gassner, caused by the window-curtains coming in contact with the gas-light. Damage $25.

Louis Megrot, aged twenty-six, while leaning against a wooden railing at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell down an embankment and sustained severe injuries.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the top floor of Robinson Hall, Nos. 16 and 18 East Sixteenth-street, caused by the woodwork taking fire from a defect in the flue. Damage trifling.

Patrolman Stephen C. Gardner, of the Third Precinct, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 266 Bleecker-street, after a few hours' illness. Coroner Keenan was requested to hold an inquest in the case.

A call for a convention of the delegates of the New-York branch of the Cheap Transportation Society has been issued, signed by Horace H. Day and G. W. Madox, to meet this evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

A new daily journal in the Roman Catholic interest will make its appearance in this City early in the Fall. The sum of $100,000 has already been subscribed, and the names of Mr. Hecker and Mr. McMaster are mentioned in connection with the editorship. It is understood that "the organ" will take high ground in favor of "Catholic schools," and against education by the State in every shape and form.

BROOKLYN.

The fourth floor of the building No. 371 Court-street fell early yesterday morning, but as the house was unoccupied, no one was injured by the accident.

LONG ISLAND.

It is reported that Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, for upward of twenty years pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Astoria, is about to sever his connection with that church.

The attendance at the Shelter Island camp-meeting yesterday was very large. Matthew Hale Smith preached in the forenoon, Rev. Mr. Haynes in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. McDonald in the evening.

The Health Commissioners of Long Island City have at last succeeded in having the streets of the First Ward of that city partially cleaned, and have increased the general healthfulness of the locality by a plentiful use of chloride of lime.

Ship-building at the yards of the east end of the island is very lively, though considerably hampered by the scarcity of good mechanics, and it is said that at least fifty good shipwrights could find employment in the Port Jefferson yards alone. Messrs. J. M. Bayles & Son say that they could contract for three large three-masted schooners at once, if they were sure of an adequate force of workmen. This firm are now building three large schooners.

The church difficulty at Rockville Centre has at last resulted in the establishment of a Reformed Church there by Rev. Dr. Carroll, of Brooklyn, President of the South Classis of Long Island, who ordained Jacob R. Shipperd (Managing Director of the South-side Railroad) and L. D. Simons as Elders, and Robert G. Anderson and Mr. Macrelle as deacons. Rev. C. L. Wells, of Flatbush, preached the first sermon before the newly-constituted church. Services are held in the Institute Hall.

The long-pending case of D. F. Barney *vs.* The Oyster Bay and Huntington Steam-boat Company has been settled by decision of the United States Supreme Court. Barney sued the company for having ejected him from the steamer D. R. Martin, on which he was attempting to do business as an expressman. A jury awarded him $1,000 damages, which Judge Benedict reduced to $500, but the decision of the Supreme Court takes away even this award, and throws the costs on the plaintiff.

The question of the Receivership of Taxes of Newtown having been definitely settled, Mr. Joseph A. Lawrence gives notice that he will be ready to receive the back taxes for the year 1872 on the 28th inst. The sum to be collected is about $91,000, upon a real valuation, according to the Assessor's books, of $1,847,525—the rate of taxation being $4 48. Taxpayers will have until the 30th of August to pay in that additional percentage. The personal property of the township is valued at $171,000, making a total of $2,038,525.

It will be remembered that Mr. J. E. Van Doren, in his published explanation of his mysterious disappearance and absence from home some time ago, stated that he went out from Fire Island gunning for ducks in a small boat in company with a man belonging in the neighborhood, who was drowned when the boat was upset. Diligent inquiry along the south side fails to reveal a knowledge of any such occurrence. No man has been missed from the neighborhood indicated, and not even a boat is known to have been taken that is unaccounted for. The entire story is regarded there as nothing more nor less than a bold fabrication.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Timothy Gibson has been awarded the contract for grading and beautifying the Manor Road, Castleton, for the sum of $1,652.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Chinaman from Capt. Hervey's laundry, Hung Sing, has opened a washing and ironing establishment in Newark.

A little two-year old child of William Kinzie, living at No. 221 Springfield-avenue, Newark, yesterday afternoon, fell from the third-story window of its home to the pavement below, completely crushing in one side of its head, and sustaining injuries from which it died during the evening.

Yesterday morning the attention of the members of a family living on Bergen-avenue, Weehawken, was attracted by the actions of one of the inmates of the house, Martha Johnston. An examination of the water-closet led to the discovery that the woman had been delivered of a child, and had thrown it into the pool apparently while yet alive. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman, but she has not yet been found.

FLAG OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Leavenworth, Kansas, received a new flag and banner, last week, the former being of heavy silk, double fold, trimmed with orange-colored fringe, and pendant from the staff a cord and tassels of white silk. It bears the names of prominent battles fought and won by the regiment in the Mexican war and during the rebellion. Among the inscriptions are the following, in letters of gold: Junction of Bad Axe and Mississippi Rivers, Ill.; Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Mexico; Valverde, New-Mexico; Apache Cañon, N. M.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Peralto, N. M.; Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; New-Hope Court-house, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jonesboro. The banner is of heavy blue silk, with similar trimming as the flag, the American eagle in the centre, holding in his beak a scroll bearing the inscription, "Fifth Infantry, U. S. A." The flag presentation was followed by a dress parade.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL.

A singular accident occurred on the Central Railroad on Friday night, in what is known as "Blue Cut," about one mile west of Lyons. The Syracuse *Journal* gives the following account of it: "As the night express, due in this city at 12 o'clock, was passing, the locomotive encountered a heavy land-slide, by which it was thrown over upon the north track just as a freight-train was approaching from the east. The passenger locomotive had hardly landed when it was struck by the locomotive of the freight-train, and of course a [illegible] crashing followed. Two locomotives were [illegible] ruined, and ten or twelve cars were very badly broken. The cut was filled with the cars [illegible] ing piled upon the locomotives, and [illegible] miscellaneously. [illegible] the Central Road [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] reached Syracuse at [illegible] dated and [illegible] header. The engineers [illegible] their lives by jumping from [illegible] a person was injured [illegible] the damage to rolling stock [illegible] was current in this city [illegible] persons were killed by the [illegible] be injured. It seems providential [illegible] not the case when the circumstances [illegible] consideration."

QUARREL OVER A DEAD BODY.

There was a strange and unpleasant war of words at the Willimantic depot, the other evening, between two sisters, over the disposition of the body of a brother, which arrived from Meriden on the evening train from Hartford. The Post of the [illegible] city thus describes the painful scene: "It appears that one of the sisters resides in Norwich, and the other in Willimantic. On learning of her brother's death, the Norwich party went to Meriden, procured a coffin, &c., at an expense of upward of $[illegible], and had the body shipped to Norwich for burial. The sister who resides in Willimantic, and who had been to no expense in the matter, desired to have the body buried in Willimantic, and on its arrival made an attempt to get possession of it. After hearing a statement of the case, and learning that the charges on the body had been paid through to Norwich, the station agent, Mr. Avery, ordered it to be put aboard the steam-boat train, which was done with the assistance of officers. It was a disgusting and disgraceful quarrel, but of course drew a crowd of interested citizens, who, pressing too closely about the parties, were addressed by one of the women as follows: "For pity's sake, gentlemen, please stand back and give the corpse air!"

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 19.—Sugar—Demand fair and [illegible] firm; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 10[illegible] reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals; Molasses Sugar, [illegible] reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, [illegible] reals; fair to good refining, [illegible] reals; Grocery grades, [illegible] reals; Molasses nominal. Stock in warehouse, 457,000 boxes and 25,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 36,000 boxes and 2,700 hhds. Exports during the week, 34,500 boxes and 5,300 hhds., including 6,700 boxes and 2,700 hhds. to the United States. Bacon quiet at $19@$20 50 ⅌ cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $31@$33; Goshen, $33@$38 ⅌ quintal. Flour quiet and steady at $11@$12 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-Cured steady at $[illegible]@$32 ⅌ quintal. Lard in fair demand; in kegs, $19@$20 50 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $21 50@$22 50. Potatoes firm at $12 ⅌ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $15@$17 ⅌ quintal. Wax firm. Honey quiet at [illegible] reals ⅌ gallon. Onions [illegible]. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-Oil firm at [illegible] reals ⅌ gallon. Empty hogsheads in fair demand at $[illegible]@$5 75. Lumber—White Pine weak at $50 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine in fair demand at $40@$42. Box Shooks quiet at [illegible] reals; Hogshead Shooks nominal. [illegible] Long Shaved in fair demand. Freights firm; loading at Havana ⅌ hogshead of Sugar for the United States, $[illegible]; ⅌ hogshead of Molasses, $[illegible]; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@[illegible]. Loading at other ports on the north coast, for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, $2@$2 12½; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $[illegible]; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $[illegible]; to Falmouth and orders, 67s. 6d.@70s. Exchange [illegible]; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 32@33 premium; Short Sight, 34@35 premium; 60 days, gold, 51@52 premium; Short Sight, 54@55 premium; on London, 63@64 premium; on Paris, 48@49 premium. Spanish Gold, [illegible] premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Gabriel Toledo Piza d'Almeida, Jose Dias Aguiar Netto, Luis Monteiro da Silveira, Romeo Augusto, [illegible] de Lacerda, Geo. E. Walker, Lewis Walker, [illegible] Commander E. E. Keyes, U. S. N., [illegible], John Murphy, James T. Watson, John [illegible], Gillet, Michael [illegible], [illegible] Graves. From Para—Jose Paulino [illegible], Martiens La Siva Porto. From St. Thomas—Mrs. Mexia, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. E. F. Harrington and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gad, J. Quinn, [illegible], C. C. Whiting, Edward Turrell, J. [illegible], [illegible], Rev. T. Griffith, Stewart Darrell, George E. Ward, John Jeffray and 3 children.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—William Caterson and lady, Mr. Benjamin, J. D. Hudson, [illegible], Dr. Deline and lady, [illegible], W. C. Beadford, [illegible] Murphy, Mr. Lewis, James Green, [illegible] and child, Miss Cath. Fenny, H. F. Cooper, [illegible], Jno. Middleton, H. J. H. King, lady, [illegible], Jno. Bell, [illegible] Recamp, Mrs. Bond and daughter, Miss Caterson, Miss F. Caterson, Mr. Wells, Mr. Briscoe, [illegible], [illegible] Crocker, Mr. Brandon, W. Briggs, [illegible] Brown, P. Murray, Geo. [illegible], P. Quinn, P. Finn, E. W. Toney, Miss Emily Sartain, Mr. Eccles, R. Hartley, G. H. Gosterhofer, F. S. Decamp, Miss A. Caterson, [illegible], Mrs. F. Caterson.

In steam-ship City of Galveston, from New-Orleans.—W. H. Waterman, wife, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Robert Roberts, 3 children and servant, Rev. [illegible], Eva Dicey, Mrs. C. B. Stock, Alden [illegible], A. Breckheimer, Miss Marie Cook, Miss [illegible], Miss Carrie A. Foote, Miss M. [illegible], Mrs. John Follett, Mrs. Chas. Humbert, Mrs. C. E. Collier and child, Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, Capt. Carter, David Foote.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—E. H. Holm, A. Clark, L. Lambain, H. Block, H. Robson, H. B. Jacobs, H. Farmer, J. Daly, J. H. Davenport, C. Hulbert and man-servant, Miss E. M. Ward and sister, H. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Belais, W. H. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:46 | Sun sets....7:20 | Moon rises....1:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:33 | Gov. Island..6:22 | Hell Gate..7:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Arr. steam-ship India, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 20.—Arr. brig Sea Bird, from Rio for orders.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Mouland, Liverpool July 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 314 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br., new,) Kennedy, Liverpool [illegible], via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah July 17, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South America, [illegible], Rio Janeiro June 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco July 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans July 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, from Bremen, arr. at an early hour yesterday with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans July 12, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Anderson, Sidney, C. B., 4½ ds., with coal and 2 passengers to the Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to H. Swetland & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Wierichs, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 126 passengers to Frederick Schwab. Took the northern passage, and had strong winds to the Banks; from thence 11 ds., with light variable winds.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Anderson, Stonington, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Brig R. B. Gove, Harkness, Providence, in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Webster, (of Boston,) Haskell, Port Caledonia, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. R. P. King, [illegible], Providence, for [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lodi, Hall, Bridgeport.

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. Donna Anna, [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. Julia & Pete, [illegible], Bridgeport.

Schr. Allen [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Providence.

Schr. Caroline C., Spalding, Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Pawtucket.

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. Adelaide, [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible]

Anchored [illegible], from Hillsboro, N. B.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship George Washington, [illegible], hence 19th inst., for New-Orleans, [illegible] when off Egg Harbor, [illegible] in tow by [illegible] New-York.

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